

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

We have cut prices to pieces. This is to reduce our stock to make room for our large stock of Holiday Goods, which will arrive in a few days. Grand Combination Sale at 50c. Several middle counters in the

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Filled with hundreds of choice Felt Hats and Bonnets. A thousand or more choice Fancy Feathers. A lot of exquisite Imported Fancy Ribbons. 500 or more exquisite long Ostrich Feathers and fine Tip. None of the above worth less than double; much of it worth infinitely more.

To our \$5 sale of fine Trimmed Hats we have added 50 choice new Patterns.

ART DEPARTMENT

Prepare for the Holidays before the rush. Thousands of beautiful presents are here for your inspection. Buy now and we will keep until Xmas eve for you. Objects of Art from all parts of the world. Stamping to order. Stamped Linens have just arrived for the holidays. Spend an hour with us and see the

NOVELTIES

SILKS! SILKS!

You might get samples from every leading concern in America. You might talk with all other people on fine stuffs for Evening Wear, but if you brought them to our silk men we are positive that right here a sale would be effected. TASTE, TONE STYLE AND TALENT. Above here in great profusion. The inauguration of closing these BEAUTIES out must meet a speedy and wholesome sale. How about these things in lovely styles and confined designs:

48 pieces fancy brocaded Silks, just in. Just the last thing on our invoices. These are worth \$1.25 yard, and come in all Evening Shades. Now how about seeing and buying of us tomorrow at 47c.

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BLACK DRESS SILKS

Pieces ranging from 9 to 15 1/4 yards. These are the people's patterns. These are our advertisers. All put on bargain tables and sold at one-half price. About twenty styles, and every yard warranted to wear. Do you intend to be an early caller?

LINENS, DAMASK, TOWELS

PLEASE LISTEN FOR THE PEOPLE! NOW LISTEN.

500 dozen extra fine hook Towels at 20c each. These are 46 by 24 inch and worth 35c.

500 felt Table Scarfs, worth \$1.25 for 75c.

300 6-4 chenille Table Covers, worth \$1.50 for 75c.

1,000 dozen fine checked Napkins offered at 25c dozen.

50 pieces bleached, double satin Damask, in all the new patterns at 75c yard, sold elsewhere at \$1.25 yard.

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31 pieces 72-inch bleached satin Damask at 98c. We offer this as a great startling bargain.

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HAND FIXINGS.

CALL THEM GLOVES IF YOU LIKE

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Ladies' plique Gloves, latest, most stylish thing for the hand, in shades of red and blue, and with great big buttons, \$2 a pair.

8 button Jovian's celebrated Gloves at \$1, offering blacks and colors, and warranted too.

500 pair undressed Kids at 50c. What a bargain.



SHOES.

This is not a mere department, it is a shoe store with a stock as well selected as any house in the city. Our prices tell what we are doing here.

Ladies' hand-welt Dongola kid button Boots at \$3; the best on earth for the money.

Our \$2.50 Dongola kid button boots for ladies, is a special value.

Gents' fine calf Shoes, hand welt \$4, worth \$6.

Misses' spring heel Dongola kid Shoes, 11 to 12, at \$1.35, worth \$1.75.

Child's tan goat spring heel Shoes, \$1. A lot of misses' fine Dongola kid button, spring heel shoes, pattern leather tip, reduced from \$2.75 to \$1.50 a pair.

HOSIERY.

Good weather for Stockings and Socks. If you wear them, how does the present time strike you for purchasing.

300 dozen J. M. High & Co.'s own fast black ladies' Hose, light, medium and heavy weight, spliced heel and toe 25c, worth 40c.

300 dozen J. M. High & Co.'s own fast black half Hose, medium and heavy weight, double sole, high spliced heel 25c, worth 40c.

300 dozen J. M. High & Co.'s own fast black misses and boys' 1x1 ribbed Hose, medium and heavy weight 25c, worth 40c.

100 dozen J. M. High & Co.'s own fast black infant's 1x1 ribbed Hose, double heel, toe and knee, very elastic 25c worth 40c.

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CLOAKS.

How about a Cloak or a ready-made Suit? Do you know that no house in America carries a better selected stock than we do. Our prices all along have been 20 per cent lower than other competitors, and while this cut-price sale is on it would pay them to buy their stock from us. But we won't let them have them. Our customers must get the benefit. Bargains with the true bargain ring.

Ladies' tan Jackets, 32 inches long, tailor made, \$10 was the price, now \$6.50.

Ladies' satin-faced, fine cloth Jackets, in black and navy blue, at \$5, cut from \$10.

A lot of Ladies' and Misses' tan, gray and black, Watteau pleated back Jackets, all the late style cloths, \$10, worth \$17.50.

Ladies long black Capes, elegantly braided, Watteau back, extra value, for \$20, but they go now at \$10 each.

101 Children's Reefers, fine goods, worth \$5, at \$2.75 each.

Big lot of Misses' long-cut Jackets at \$4.75 each.

23 tan "Sir Walter Raleigh" Capes, three-piece, worth \$22.50, to go at \$15.

Big line Novelty Capes, late styles, \$9, cut from \$12.50.

A drive in about 75 Scotch cloth Jackets, 36 inches long, at \$15, true value \$27.50.

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BLANKETS! BLANKETS.

Did you see our Big Blanket Window? Guess you did—most people on the street spoke of it. Kind of an attraction, you know. Well, many wondered why they were put in one day and taken out so suddenly. Let us tell you—a steam pipe broke, the dust and dirt flew, and alas! we found 500 pair soiled Blankets on our hands. What do we want with them? Use them as advertisers. Use them as money-savers.

Do You Catch Our Idea?

150 Pair 10-4 white Blankets worth \$2.50, at \$1.49.

175 Pair 10-4 white Blankets worth \$4.00, at \$2.50.

150 Pair 10-4 white Blankets worth \$6.00, at \$4.00.

42 Pair 11-4 white Blankets worth \$8.50, at \$5.50.

39 Pair 11-4 white Blankets worth \$10.00, at \$6.50.

30 Pair 12-4 white Blankets worth \$13.50, at \$8.00.

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MERINO UNDERWEAR

We are the only people that can show to the trade of Atlanta a complete line of Infants and Children's Underwear.

Children's Pure, Undyed, Natural Color Vests, Pants and Drawers. Eight cases just received and must be sold at prices that will astonish wholesale buyers of the East.

18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34
25c 30c 40c 45c 50c 55c 60c 65c 70c

These eight cases of Children's Underwear are strictly Pure Natural Wool. Come and see for yourself.

Sole Agents for Dr. Jager's Sanitary Woolen System Underwear for Ladies and Children. Sold at Catalogue Prices the world over, and only to be had in Atlanta of HIGH.

Men's extra heavy Pure Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, quality that has never sold under \$4 per suit. A bargain you won't look upon again this season. \$1 per garment.

Children's Union Suits, ALL IN ONE, Pure Lamb's Wool and Natural Colors, seven cases just received. A Special Sale to Underwear Buyers for this week. Guaranteed Non-Shrinkable, sizes to fit all.

NOS. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 AND 7
50c, 90c, \$1.07, \$1.19, \$1.32, \$1.45

You will never look upon their like again.

Our 50c quality of Ladies' Swim, Ribbed, Heavy-Weight, Winter Underwear that has been a fast seller at 50c, on Monday at 25c each.

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NOS. 2, 3, 4, 5,

**The Eton Costume—Dress Suits for Boys—
What the Little Parisian Boy Wears
at School and at Play.**

the trousers, knickerbockers have come back and apparently mean to stay. They were tried a year, but did not take in New York. They are distinctly fashionable now, but one has to choose between them and knee trousers. The dress suit for a boy under ten is a tall blouse and knee trousers or knickerbockers. The French makers make the blouse to hang a little longer than English ones. The French blouse is a little more generous in material throughout, and, especially in the sleeves, has more grace. It opens lower over a white frill than the English suit looks very elegant. The Fauntleroy suit and cash has passed into oblivion.

Midsieppman.

Dark blue serge and patterned models turn up perennial as a prime part of the tightly constructed boy's wardrobe. This



SCHOOL SUITS.

gie. From his own account mothers did not take to it kindly and acquiesced only through sneers and jeers. Here in London children between two and eight wear kilts quite as much as they do trousers.

The popularity of Salvation Oil is not astonishing when we hear of its many cures.

It Is a Magnificent Structure, Both in Its Exterior Appearance and Appointments—New System Intended.

E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

nov 11--1m fri sun tues n r m

122 Wheat Street.

E.C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
 207-2200-4444

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THE GREAT CANAL.

What Is to Be Done at the Nicaragua Canal Convention.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE STATES

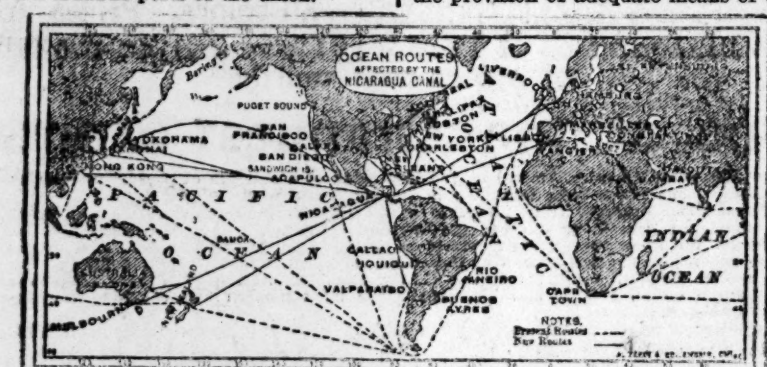
Will Gather at New Orleans to Take Action Concerning It—The Canal as It Stands and What Is to Be Done.

On next Monday there will meet in the city of New Orleans a convention whose object is the enlisting of the aid of the United States government in an enterprise which vitally affects the commerce of the world, and whose successful completion and operation would do more to develop the maritime commerce of the United States, and more particularly the south, than probably any other event in the commercial world.

The convention is the national Nicaragua Canal Convention, and will be composed of representatives from all the states and territories of the union, appointed by the governors of the several states, representatives from the chambers of commerce of the prominent cities, and others interested in the success of this important work. The result of the convention will probably be a memorial to congress, urging the passage of the Morgan bill, now pending in the senate, the purpose of which is to give the United States a controlling interest in the canal which will enable it at any time to direct its affairs, but which will leave its operation to the company which is now building it.

The interest in the Nicaragua canal is old. It dates back to long before the war, and at one time, just after the war with Mexico, it seemed probable that it might take definite shape. But not until 1883 did it begin to assume a practical form.

Now, whether aided by the government or left to the private resources of the company which have begun it, it is assured. The map which is given below will enable the reader to form some idea of the object of the Nicaragua canal. The vast markets of the Pacific nations, where hundreds of millions of men offer to commerce the farthest fields in the world, have hitherto, by the tedious voyage around the Horn, been more accessible to Europe than America. England, never slow to see a commercial advantage, long since improved her opportunity and secured a hold on the trade of the Pacific from which she has never been dislodged. The United States by natural position and resources the natural storehouse on which the Pacific nations should draw for their supply, has been handicapped by the strange fact that London and Liverpool are nearer the Pacific by nearly 200 miles than New York. This seems hard to believe, but is made true by the course which a vessel must take to make the journey, and a glance at the lines on the map, indicating the ship paths, will easily demonstrate it. This is also almost equally true of New Orleans and the South Atlantic ports of the union.



The result of this, along with other causes, has been that cotton, the cloth material of nine-tenths of the people contiguous to the Pacific, has been shipped to England, and thence to the Eastern markets, because it was cheaper to do so than to ship it direct ourselves.

It was these causes which first suggested the necessity for a canal in the neighborhood of the Isthmus of Panama—an intercontinental passage for ships—which would save the immense and profitless distance up and down the South American coast, and give to traders a direct passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific at some convenient spot where nature almost completed the job herself when she left a strip of land so narrow between two great continents. The Panama canal project of De Lesseps, destined to prove a hopeless failure, was the offspring of this same idea, and the Nicaragua canal project, which seems to be sure to succeed, is founded on the same idea and for the same results.

A glance at the second map will give some idea of the ease with which the construction of this canal is to be accomplished. At the point where the Isthmus is to be crossed it is a fraction under 170 miles wide. It is somewhat less than this, but this is the measurement according to the route laid out for the canal. Of this distance the Lake Nicaragua, the river San Juan and the Tola basin, on the Pacific side of the lake, take up all but twenty-six and three-quarter miles, which distance will have to be excavated. Now the method of procedure proposed to be executed is as follows. From the Atlantic to the point where the San Juan river bed will begin to be used a canal will be excavated and three locks put in which will be used in raising vessels to the height of 110 feet, the level of the lake above the sea. Here an immense dam will be built, which will flood the whole basin of the San Juan river, making an artificial lake through the whole basin to where it joins Lake Nicaragua, several miles wide and abundantly deep. The lake varies in depth from 30 to 150 feet, which will give plain sailing until the Tola basin is reached. This will also be flooded by another dam, and at its Pacific terminus there will be three locks, just as on the other side.

This is a brief description of the work which has to be done. There are no unsolved problems in it. Engineers who have examined it and the practical builders who have gone over it, one and all say that it is simply a plain work. It comes down to a certain number of yards of earth to be excavated, a certain amount of earth to be removed, and the creation of harbors; in short, there are no physical or engineering difficulties whatever in the way. If the canal had been proposed to be built of the ordinary dimensions it could have been done for a very moderate sum, but the plan of the company calls for the construction of a canal which will pass the largest ship afloat. The minimum depth of water is

to be twenty-eight feet. The size of the locks is to be 650 feet in length and 80 feet in width, and 30 feet in depth. There is no experiment about these locks of their capacity to pass the traffic.

The Advantages. Results. With the opening of the route not only will a new thoroughfare be provided, but new fields will be opened to commerce by the more advantageous provision for its transaction. In this respect the opportunity is unique. The countries chiefly brought into contact by the canal are old, densely populated and have few new or untapped resources awaiting development. On the other hand, western North and South America, Australia, Corea, Japan and eastern Siberia, the abodes of vigorous, rapidly increasing and enterprising peoples, possessing vast resources awaiting development, are already shown to be incalculable by such essays as have been possible under existing conditions by the canal, are brought into closer connection with great commercial centers by a water highway traversing a country unsurpassed in its natural attractions, equally rich in all the material endowments of nature, which, possessed of adequate facilities for travel, must become a resort for travelers from all parts of the world. It would seem that the essential conditions for an unpre-



cedented growth of population, commerce and material prosperity exist here to a degree never before exceeded.

The projected Russian railway, from the heart of that great empire to the port of Vladivostok on the sea of Japan, will bring into close commercial relations with the United States, all of Asiatic Russia and much of the interior of central Asia now practically inaccessible to foreign commerce. The lower valley of the Amur, before that river turns northward to its debouchment into the sea of Ochotsk, possesses an excellent climate and an equally fertile soil; the same may be said of the soil and climate of extensive areas about the headwaters of other great Siberian rivers further east, flowing to the Arctic ocean, and many of the richest mines in the world are found in the neighboring mountains, but by reason of remoteness and inaccessibility these resources have been but imperfectly developed. An enormous expansion of the trade of this region is certain to follow the provision of adequate means of com-

munication, and this development will be vastly stimulated by the opening of the isthmian thoroughfare.

Corea now has a population of 10,000,000, and her trade may be expected to assume important proportions. In 1884, the total value of her exports and imports was but \$1,500,000. In 1889, it had risen to over \$4,500,000, an increase of more than 227 per cent.

The commerce of Japan, although already of a considerable magnitude, it is to be remembered, is as yet in its infancy, and therefore susceptible of development in a ratio more than normal. As a fact, the commerce of that empire has doubled in the last five years, and its manufacturers are now commencing to buy our cotton for their looms. Japan has a population of 40,000,000, and its people are enterprising, enterprising and progressive. In 1889, its commerce amounted to about \$136,000,000, or say \$3.40 per capita. The commerce of the United States amounts to over \$25 per capita.

The most healthy and most attractive portions of the Spanish-American republics are those bordering on the Pacific ocean, occupying the western slopes of the mountain chain which traverses the continents. This entire section of country will be brought by the canal nearer to its present markets (which are chiefly in Europe), say from 2,000 to 6,000 miles; but what is of great importance, it will also be brought from 5,000 to 10,000 miles nearer to New York than at present, and at the same time 2,700 miles, or substantially the width of the Atlantic, nearer to New York than to any European port. Such an advantage cannot fail to have the effect of developing enormously the beneficial effects to South American shores as well as to those of California, Oregon, Washington and Alaska will follow. A great increase of population along the entire western coast of the American continent, together with the growth of commerce which will naturally accompany it, will unquestionably result from the completion of the canal; what it will actually amount to may perhaps be indicated by the example already cited of the development of the United States through the extension of her railroad system. At the same time the markets of the western shores of America will be opened to a coastwise trade with our Atlantic ports; what its aggregate will be suggested by the fact that such a trade already exists with the West Indies to the extent of 500,000 tons per annum.

In whatever direction attention is turned, the substantial elements are apparent of an enormous and unprecedented commercial development, in connection with the opening of the Nicaragua canal, such as makes an estimate of results based thereon seem fabulous, and for that reason to be avoided. Enough has been shown to prove that the canal will have an abundant business from the day when a vessel may pass through it from ocean to ocean, to pay interest on all of the capital ventured in its construction, and to richly reward its projectors.

The Canal Movement, as the United States. The representative to the New Orleans convention from California, Mr. Poindexter Dunn, was in Atlanta during the past week. Mr. Dunn was a member of a number of congress from Arkansas, and voluntarily gave up his seat to remove to the Pacific coast, where he became interested in the Nicaragua canal. He was appointed to represent California at the New Orleans convention, and has been doing all in his power to awaken interest in the matter. He was seen by a Constitution reporter yesterday, and asked something about his work, and the history of the canal movement.

"I am visiting the cities of the south," said he, "for the purpose of securing the appointment of delegates to the New Orleans convention. This convention is a reassembling of the convention which met last June in St. Louis, and is called by authority of the president and executive committee of that convention."

"The St. Louis convention had its origin from a movement begun in California about one year ago. The merchants of the Pacific slope, and themselves very much embarrassed on account of the discrimination of the trans-continental railway lines and the extortionate traffic rates imposed. The

merchants, and reported by the canal company to the United States, as required by their charter. Upon this the committee on foreign relations of the United States senate of the fifty-first congress appointed a subcommittee to examine the progress of the work and to ascertain the political interests of that government in the enterprise and to report such legislation as was necessary to secure these interests to that government. That committee reported to the committee on foreign relations of the United States senate of the fifty-first congress, known as the Morgan bill.

"There has been an apprehension in the public mind that this is a subsidy bill. This is a grave error. It is a bill to secure governmental control of the canal, its speedy construction, to limit its cost to a minimum and its capitalization to actual cost. Under the terms of the bill the United States government will have a controlling vote in the management of the canal, a certain amount of stock being deposited with the secretary of the treasury which he is allowed to vote, and which the government has the option of purchasing at any time before its maturity. It brings the canal under governmental control and entirely avoids any diplomatic embarrassment to the United States. The company will have but a small earning interest in the canal and but slight control of it. It is clear therefore, that there is no subsidy in this bill, but on the contrary, it takes the canal out of the hands of private enterprise and secures the control of the canal, which must be done by contract, because the canal is located in a country over which the United States has no authority.

"What are some of the effects which its completion will have on commerce?" "The canal will shorten the sailing distance between the Atlantic and Pacific ports a general average of about 10,000 miles. It will bring the ports of the United States, particularly those of the south, closer to the great markets of the orient than those of any other commercial country. It will open the way at once for close and intimate relations between the United States and the Orient, and will give to people who inhabit countries contiguous to the Pacific with whom we have had but slight commercial intercourse heretofore. They are consumers of the products that we can supply to a greater extent than any other market that we can reach. It gives us a direct access to a market from which we are at present practically excluded by the great distance and the enormous cost of reaching these markets.

"Should it be put in operation, the canal will be the best money earning property in the world. The canal, which cost about \$100,000,000, has, in twenty years, earned more than \$240,000,000 and is now earning fifteen or sixteen millions a year. The cost of operating the canal is within \$1,000,000 a year. The operating of the Nicaragua canal will be less than that, because no dredging will be required, after its completion, whereas the Suez canal is constantly being dredged. Then the commerce within the zone of the Nicaragua canal is from three to five times that of the Suez, and its increase will be much more rapid.

"The feasibility of the enterprise has been reduced to an absolute demonstration by twenty-five years of the most expert army and naval and civil engineers of the United States. Borings have been made from ocean to ocean along the line, so that the material to be removed and all the difficulties and obstacles are well understood, and no engineer has ever questioned the feasibility of the work.

"From ocean to ocean the length of the canal is 169 3/4 miles. Of this distance it is only necessary to excavate and construct twenty-six and three-fourths miles of canal, six locks, and two dams, the remainder of the distance being accomplished by using the channels of the San Juan river, the basin of Lake Nicaragua and the Tola basin, west of Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific ocean.

"Six million dollars has already been expended on the work but better results than that could have been obtained, and so far as the work has progressed, the estimates of cost have been fully verified. The climate is a most excellent one. Nature has done eight-tenths of the work which is accomplished by the presence of the lake and the San Juan river. The work is going steadily on, and the management has been most judicious and economical so far. The company has not asked congress for aid, but they are going straight forward in their own way, with government aid, to build the canal. Of course it will require more time and a great deal more money for the company to do the work than for the government to do it, or rather the use of a greater amount of securities in order to get the necessary amount of money.

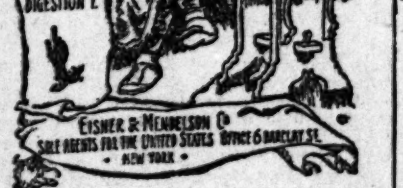
"The political interest of the government, the commercial interests of the country, and in fact every consideration of public interest demands that the government should secure absolute control of the canal, limit the cost of construction to a minimum limit, limit the capitalization to the actual cost of construction, and regulate the tolls to be assessed upon the commerce of the country and the world in the interest of the public good."

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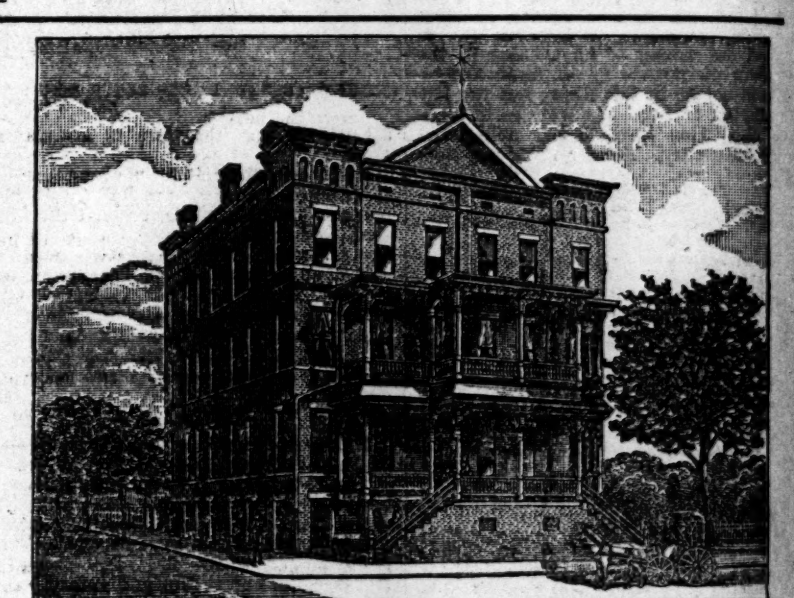
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MINISTER'S WIVES.

How the Better Halves of Our Representatives at St. James

FIGURE IN THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Interesting and Intimate Anecdotes Told by One Who Knows Whereof He Speaks.

New York, November 15.—A foreign minister in London is next in precedence to a duke in ordinary society or at court; marquises, earls and the lesser nobility all follow the American representative. In the diplomatic circle ministers come after ambassadors, and among those of the same degree the relative rank is determined by the length of time they have remained at the same court. Thus Mr. Motley used to follow the Haytian minister, a black negro, because the latter had been longer at St. James than the historic envoy. The wife of a diplomatist has the same rank and precedence among women as her husband among men, so that our minister's wife follows a duchess and precedes a marchioness or a countess. Even Lady Salisbury, when prime minister's wife, had to give way for Mrs. Lincoln, for the premier as such has no precedence.

The minister's wife must pay no visits and go to no parties until she has been presented to the queen; but the presentations are made at a drawing room, for, unlike an ambassador, an envoy's wife has no claim to a special audience. Now the drawing rooms are held in the early months of the year, and when a minister arrives at his post, his wife would be excluded from society if the rule was strictly enforced. Her majesty's wife, however, is an exception, and it is quietly ignored. General Schenck's daughters were presented at a garden party at Buckingham palace, as indeed he was himself, and Mrs. Pierpont was nearly a year in London before she saw the queen.

Many ministers never speak to the queen, or are admitted to her presence during their entire stay in England, except at a grand drawing room; for the queen goes to no state balls or concerts, and has not attended a private party in thirty years; and not more than one or two of these ladies have ever been honored with an invitation to dine at Windsor. The diplomatic body is a part of the court, and should be invited on all state occasions, but the queen has deviated from this rule and given great offense at all the parties in the royal family since the death of the prince consort. On these occasions she invites only ambassadors and the minister of those courts with which she is allied by blood or marriage, and of course the American envoy is excluded. During twelve years that I was in London, Motley, Schenck, Welsh, Pierpont and several other ministers were present, and not one of them dined with her majesty, except Pierpont, and he was only invited to accompany General Grant. What one remembers of the British minister dined always once a year at the white house, and frequently received other attentions of a personal nature, and the president's court seems a scant return. And this cannot be explained by the prolonged mourning of the queen, for the wives of other courts are often honored with the invitations not extended to Americans.

Even the prince and princess of Wales rarely ask the United States minister or his family to dinner, and not always to their balls. When Mrs. Farn Stevens first went to London she was anxious to go to the queen's ball, but the drawing rooms were over for the year, and none but royal personages or people of official importance are ever admitted to the ball, unless first presented at court. The prince of Wales, however, informed Mrs. Stevens that if the American minister would apply for an invitation the etiquette would be waived. The minister was General Schenck, and he had learned that her majesty was always hospitable to the ladies of the court. He therefore wrote to the lord chamberlain that at the instance of the prince of Wales he had the honor to request an invitation for Mrs. Stevens. The card was sent, but her majesty was not at home, and court gossip declares that the prince was severely snubbed by his royal mamma. The queen took the card to the next day at Marlborough house. Mrs. Stevens was asked and General Schenck and his daughter omitted—a very palpable slight. Mrs. Stevens had been left out at a queen's ball or positive state function, the affront would have been intolerable; but the prince maintained his courtesy and gave her the one, and he could ask whom he pleased.

The minister's wives, however, receive all the attention they desire from every one below the royal family. They may pay the first visit to duchesses and to the wives of members of the government, but everybody else calls on them, except the wives of the chamberlains, and the wives of ministers senior in office to their husbands. I accompanied Mr. Motley to England as secretary of legation in 1869, and on his arrival his wife was introduced with visits from the most important people in the kingdom. Motley, however, had passed a season in London as a private individual, and his history of the past and his position made a far greater impression in England than in this country; he was extremely popular personally, and people like the duke and duchess of Argyll, Lord Russell, Lord Houghton and Mrs. Morton were glad to welcome him back in his new capacity. The queen took the greatest interest in him, as an historian, which is more than she ever did for him as a minister. She apparently dislikes the representatives of the great democracy, and the wife of a minister is not remarkable in the queen, and a grand daughter of George III.

The American minister's families have always held their own in London society. They have seldom had great fortunes to spend, and have usually lived in plain houses; their diamonds could not compare with those of the aristocracy, but they have been women of dignified manner and character, of taste in dress, and once or twice of great personal beauty. It has happened that seven of our ministers were unmarried. Mr. Buchanan was a bachelor, General Schenck and Mrs. Welsh were widowers, and Mrs. Lowell was a great invalid during part of her husband's term. Miss Harriet Lane, Mr. Buchanan's niece, presided over her uncle's establishment, the Misses Schenck and Welsh over those of their fathers. In general society these ladies received the recognition and precedence that a wife would have enjoyed, but at court the rule was different. The queen decided that unmarried daughters had no official rank or place, even when they represented their fathers. They could not present their country women at court, they could not take precedence of the wives of other representatives, even of lower degree; they could only go to court like other young ladies, with a chaperone, and as part of the suite of the minister. Certainly, unmarried daughters enjoyed the rank inherited from their fathers, and she even insisted that they should be seated at the same table as the married women, and the daughter of a war; in consequence the duchess seldom goes to court. The rule does not work both ways, and we know the advantage.

The decision created great feeling, and was very generally disapproved; it certainly presumed to determine the position of ladies of foreign legations, and international disputes have sometimes followed such presumptions; but her majesty was obstinate, and no government resented the interference. As I have said, in society the rule was invariably ignored. The daughters of a widowed minister took the same place at table and wherever else the question was raised, that their mother would have received. I have had the honor of knowing all the

ladies but one who have presided over the American legation in London since 1850. Miss Harriet Lane, now Mrs. Johnson, is known as one of the most charming of American women; she was like her mother, admired as much in London as afterward at the white house. She still is sometimes seen in the inner circles of the old Washington society, as it is to show that the grace and dignity and attractiveness which will one day be historical, were worthy of their fame.

Mrs. Charles Francis Adams passed through London with her husband during the arbitration at Geneva, and looked in again on that society of which she had once made a part. She left a memory there of proof of her tact and sense; for she had a difficult role to play. She was in England during our civil war, when the aristocratic circles in which she moved were intensely hostile to the north. At the time of the Trent affair she was in London, and she took Mr. Adams to his country seat at Fryton, to get them away from the storm of English feeling which reached even to ballrooms and dining rooms. Mrs. Reverdy Johnson is still remembered in Washington and Baltimore as a stately, gracious lady of the olden style, but her husband's stay in London was too short for her to make a decided impression on society.

Next came Mrs. Motley, a sister of Park Benjamin, the writer, and an amiable, sensible woman, but almost eclipsed by her brilliant husband and daughters. These daughters have married Englishmen of prominent families. The eldest, who came out in London, was pronounced by Lord Palmerston, no bad judge, the prettiest girl of the season. Mrs. Motley's son, William Vernon Harcourt, perhaps the ablest man after the premier himself, in the present government, and the likeliest to succeed him, is married to a daughter of Lord Salisbury, but has a talent for politics, is a good talker, and a good lady to the fingers' end. An American might think she cared too much for rank and precedence, but she is a favorite in English society, as are her sisters; one, Mrs. Brinsley Sheridan, is the cousin by marriage of Lord Salisbury, and the other, Mrs. St. John Midway, is also connected with the aristocracy. Lord Salisbury died soon after her husband's removal from office, regretted by a host of friends. She lies by his side in the cemetery at Kensal Green. Mrs. Motley's second diplomatic downfall he declared that her bones should never rest in America.

The three daughters of General Schenck were the next ladies to represent America at the court of St. James. They had many difficulties to contend with. In the first place, their mother had died, and the question of precedence was settled against them. Then during their father's term the Geneva arbitration occurred, and English feeling was again at its height. Lord Houghton did not carry them out of his purview, but the famous Lady Waldegrave was their staunch friend, and had been constantly at her house in London and country. They were all clever and thoroughly American, like their father, and perhaps the family would have been more generally popular if they had been so much appreciated that their fame reached the queen who shared the general admiration. Both her majesty and the prince of Wales were most gracious to Mrs. Pierpont than to any of her successors or predecessors. The princess reported to the queen that Mrs. Pierpont was a very pretty woman, and her husband on one of his official visits to Osborne, an unprecedented honor, had been accompanied by her. Mrs. Pierpont was also "commanded" to join the royal party at dinner, when General and Mrs. Grant were asked to dine with her. Mrs. Grant was a portrait to the pretty American. Unfortunately the lady's compatriots did not share the royal feeling. She gave great offense by her remarks about the queen, and in London, and was generally supposed to prefer the society of English aristocrats to that of the democrats whom she represented.

This preference was never attributed to Miss Ellen Welch, who succeeded her. Mr. Welch was a widower and Miss Welch the daughter of a wealthy American. She was over seventy years of age, of Quaker blood, and had never been given to the frivolities of this wicked world. He was a plain, old-fashioned minister with his hands accepted his post willingly, but he was too old to frequent the late London balls, and his daughter could not attend them without the charge of her mother. She was a little of the great English world; but they entertained their own country people with a simple but generous hospitality; and their son, who was never married, was a very good man, and his wife was a very good woman, which is more than could be said of several of the ladies who enjoyed Miss Welch's position.

Some of these left a country house because she was not taken into dinner every night at the head of the company; another neglected to return the visits of Mrs. Tait, because she had no title, and she learned that Mrs. Tait was the wife of the archbishop of Canterbury; several of them were yet up in ideas of their own consequence and quarreled about their precedence with the English, laughed at them. I saw one of them at Marlborough house take a certain position in the line before dinner and declare emphatically that was her position. "Oh, very well," said a duchess, "if we are to consult precedence, I am up here," and she stepped above the punctilious American.

After Miss Welch came Mrs. Lowell, who was too ill for years to take her part in society, but this did not prevent Mr. Lowell from going everywhere with her. She was a sweet, good-tempered, interesting woman, liked by all who knew her. I was not in England during the regime of Mrs. Phelps, but she filled her position to the approval of her country people, while on the retirement of her husband, a number of English women of importance, headed by the prime minister's wife, presented her with a costly bracelet, a compliment entirely without precedent.

Mrs. Lincoln was a Miss Harlan, daughter of President Lincoln's secretary of the interior. She was early introduced into the great world of Washington, and was very popular there as a full of vivacity and intelligence. She married an American, Abraham Lincoln, and returned to Washington as the wife of the secretary of war. Renewing her early associations, the success of the nation was a fitting reward to that of the girl. Her London career was checked by the death of an only son, but she has since returned to the scenes to which her position calls her. Certainly, familiarity with the best and greatest companies in America should have fitted her to adorn either a court, or those still more delightful circles in England which people of the highest rank mingle with, and simple grace that come only from the entire absence of pretension and the needlessness of arrogance. ADMIRAL.

Then You Go Home Better, If You Can. A Zulu chief, when you enter his house, remains silent for some moments, and seems quite unconscious of your presence. As he says, in a tone of grave dignity, "He sits before me, and I know not who he is." The longer he takes to "see you" the greater man you are supposed to be; and until you are thus "seen" you must be a nobody, and appear as much as possible not to be there at all.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

A Plan for the Old Red Hills of Georgia.

BETTER THAN GOING TO THE WEST.

Is It for the Young Men to Stay in the Old State—The Carolinas Coming to the Front.

I circulated all round Atlanta on Thanksgiving day and saw many things to be thankful for and some few things to be sorry over.

When we got from the cars at the depot we were thrown among a number of emigrants, people leaving the dear old homes in Georgia and the Carolinas to the uncertainties of a new life in the west. Some of these were old people—old fathers and mothers, going along to be with their children. There is mighty little hope for these old folks in the new homes to where they will go. The change of climate and water pretty generally sends these older folks to their last home, and that settles it so far as they are concerned. How natural is it for these old people to desire to cling to their children, but the children do not seem for these young, vigorous sons and daughters to drag these old people away.

One group of these emigrants—some three or four families—impressed me more than the rest, for the reason that they were trying hard to be cheerful and successful in their new life. The morning was crisp and cold and so the warm waiting room, at the cars, was comfortable and caused us all to linger there. These Carolinians, for they were from Abbeville and Lawrence counties, had opened up their provision boxes and were feasting upon the cold chicken, ham, etc., they had brought along. While this whole group seemed determined to make the best of the situation, there were an old couple, who sat apart in corner, whom I knew were suffering from leaving the old home behind them. These old folks got the best of attention from their grown-up sons and daughters, and especially did the little tottling grandchild vie with each other in giving grandma and grandpa something of the eat; but as a little fellow would toddle over to them and place a sweet cake, or what-not, into the old wrinkled hands, I could see the tears trickle down the furrowed cheeks. These old folks knew they were leaving the old home where their children had played about the doors—the old home with all its happy associations; leaving Carolina, their dear old state, to try a strange land and a new people. But so is life, and these young people did not intend to be cruel.

Another class of these emigrants who always call for my sympathy—the mothers—the young mothers—mothers whose children have not grown to the station of being contented with the old state, and who left Georgia and Carolina to young to cheer the mother with words and yet loved the heart with all the pain of a mother's anxiety for their welfare. And, then, a little grave in a nook of the old-home burial place, or the country church yard—this is another source of sorrow for these young mothers. They hate to leave these little graves behind and the rich west can never cause them to be dismembered.

But I would not strive against the disposition to go west from the older states for purely sentimental reasons. This is life, and old red hills are as good as the rich prairies, is my notion. Not a day, hardly, but what I see these emigrants returning. Many more would return than does, but they get too poor to do so. They exchange their old homes for the new west and have to stay there. They talk with chills and burn with fevers, thus balancing up matters, so that when you come to size the whole thing, there is no more profit and far less comfort than it is to be had in Georgia. And if you will be so kind to go west from the old state, you will find that there is no good reason for stagnation in youthful ambitions. The old towns of Georgia and the Carolinas are taking a new life and new enterprises are springing up everywhere. The young men who have settled out on the old farm are living illustrations that life is not so old and yet, and as a rule they have succeeded in accumulating worldly goods and have as sweet little children and as happy homes as will ever be built in any west country. It is wonderful to me that this disposition to go west does not stop for state pride if nothing else.

I could not farry with the emigrants longer, for I had an invite to eat a Thanksgiving dinner and never lose such opportunities. I promised not to mention names, but I can tell of a few of the things I noticed during the day. On my way out (for I walked) different localities showed the different observance by as many different people. One little bright fellow passed by me on the sidewalk with a hop, skip and a jump. His face was joyous and he was swinging his arms vigorously. I heard the quarter he had held in his hand strike the stone pavement with a ring, and bounce away through a sewer grating. The little fellow stopped short and an expression of blank astonishment passed over his face as his quarter went out of sight. I thought the quarter was gone, and the little fellow did, too, but a kind policeman raised the grating, let the little fellow pass, and he came to his hand and drew him up to again with the lost quarter restored. No happier-looking boy could have been found than this one as he got upon his feet with his money in his hand. While I assisted the policeman in putting the grate back the little fellow rushed away to his neighboring store, got the money changed, and came back with a generous offer to divide with us. Of course, none of his money was taken, but I am sure that the policeman went away feeling well paid for his kindness to the little boy—I did, would not you?

Just a little way after leaving the little boy with his quarter, I came upon some more boys going my way. They walked along leisurely and took no notice of me, but I could hear them as they talked.

One of the little ones was telling of the dinner they were to have. The other one listened with his eyes cast to the pavement and his mouth, I think, watering for some of the good things, but he suddenly raised his head and smiled beamed over his face as he remembered that they had put off their fine time to Christmas. His "papa would be outen debt then," he said, "and he told mamma this morning that he was never to drink whisky again, and that is enough for us to be thankful for one day."

One more little child, a little girl, stood at the fence putting a part of her cake and "goodies" through the crack to another little one who had not been so fortunate. These little ones were perfectly happy—one in giving, the other in receiving, and their childish prattle was a plenty to make any one better who heard and watched them. So it was, all the day, there was more of cheer than of sadness, and if our young people will just quit going westward, I will be thankful and entirely happy.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

AN ATLANTIAN IN MEMPHIS.

Something of Interest About the "Queen City" of the Mississippi Valley.

There are many points of interest in and around Memphis, Tenn., calculated to attract the attention of visitors from any section, but more especially a resident of Atlanta, Ga. Memphis has been justly termed the Queen City of the Mississippi valley. The capabilities and possibilities of this city are almost illimitable, with her strategic position and her commanding territory are considered. An Atlantan finds much in and around Memphis to commend and some points which might be limited profitably by cities of similar character. A visitor is charmed with the handsome and costly private residences, and mammoth stores and public buildings, which ornament her streets and add so much to her attractiveness. The streets and sidewalks are models of smoothness and beauty. Travelers on foot or in vehicles find it a pleasure to go over them. The roads are well kept, and are worked by convict labor. The roads are gravelled, adding greatly to the ease and rapidity of transportation over them. Memphis is paying her status with a stride, and at a cost of \$2.40 per square yard, and the average Memphian is enthusiastic on the subject of vitrified brick. It has to stand the test for years.

Memphis is credited with a population of 50,812 and over 400 industries.

The bridge over the Mississippi river, costing \$5,500,000, is a magnificent structure, and an attractive feature of the city. With its approaches the bridge is three miles in length. The massive stone piers are constructed of Lithonia, Ga., granite. Another factor in the marvelous growth of Memphis in the past ten years her daily press deserves recognition. The press of no city in the union stands higher in character, influence, public spirit and unbounded energy. The Cotton Exchange, the Merchants Exchange, the Commercial Association and the Young Men's Business League have aided materially in establishing the prosperity of the city on a broad and substantial basis. Although but nine months old the Young Men's Business League has been instrumental in locating many enterprises with an aggregate capital of several million dollars in the city. The industries that use lumber largely are all looking to Memphis as the point for manufacturing lumber, staves, furniture, spokes, agricultural implements, in fact every article which needs wood in its construction. The vast and inexhaustible forests of timber in the territory contiguous to Memphis, is attracting the attention of lumbermen and wood-workers all over the United States. Four or five wood-working enterprises are at this hour investigating Memphis as the place to do their manufacturing. The Young Men's Business League has been instrumental in locating many enterprises with an aggregate capital of several million dollars in the city. The industries that use lumber largely are all looking to Memphis as the point for manufacturing lumber, staves, furniture, spokes, agricultural implements, in fact every article which needs wood in its construction. 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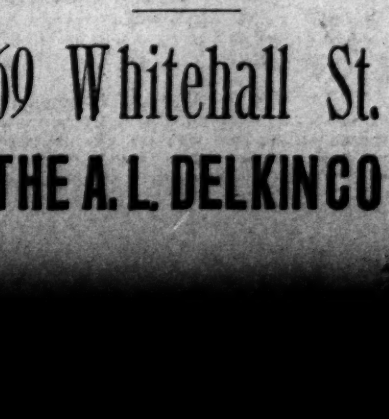
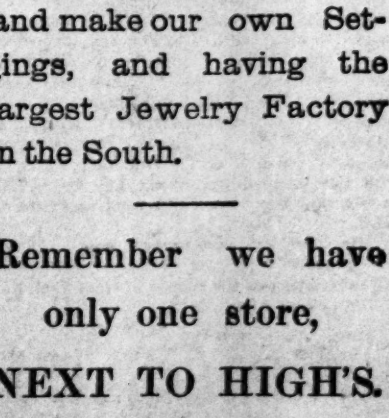
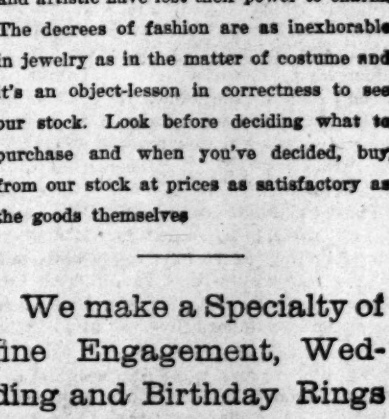
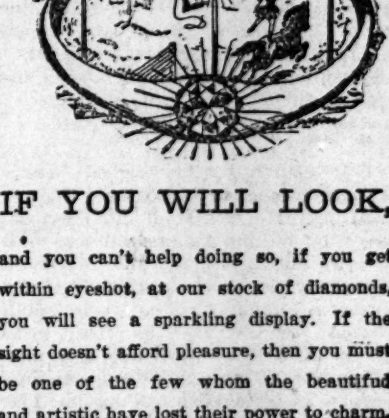
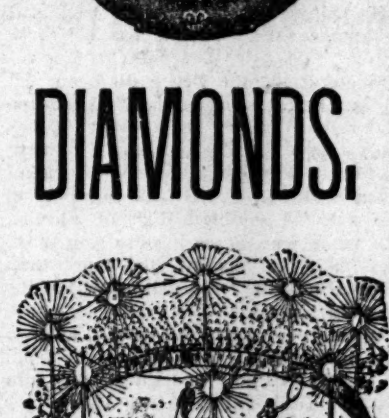


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A. L. DELKIN CO.,

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IF YOU WILL LOOK,

and you can't help doing so, if you get within eyeshot, at our stock of diamonds, you will see a sparkling display. If the sight doesn't afford pleasure, then you must be one of the few whom the beautiful and artistic have lost their power to charm. The decrees of fashion are as inexorable in jewelry as in the matter of costume and it's an object-lesson in correctness to see our stock. Look before deciding what to purchase and when you've decided, buy from our stock at prices as satisfactory as the goods themselves

We make a Specialty of fine Engagement, Wedding and Birthday Rings and make our own Settings, and having the largest Jewelry Factory in the South.

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SAVED MY LIFE

Would Have Scratched Myself to Death for Cuticura. Best Doctors Two Years. Bills \$125.

Expended \$3.50 for Cuticura Remedies. I am Today a Well Man, With a Smooth Skin.

I was afflicted two years with a disease the doctors called ring-worm, herpes or salt rheum. I was treated by three different doctors, the best I could find, but they did me no good. My doctors' bills were \$125. One told me I would have to go off to some healing spring to get well. I saw your advertisement, and wrote to you once before. A young friend of mine was going to New Orleans, La., at the time, and I sent him to bring me two boxes of CUTICURA. He brought two boxes CUTICURA, two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I must thank God for your CUTICURA. RESOLVENT coming to my relief. I am now today a well man; my neck, shoulders and arms are smooth as ever. I have had good health ever since I commenced to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I am spreading the fame of it everywhere I go, for it is a God send to suffering humanity. It was the CUTICURA REMEDIES which saved my life. I would have scratched myself to death. I have quit using the medicine now for nine months, and no trace of the disease has showed up since.

A. H. MAREY, Sheppardsville, Miss.

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The new blood and skin purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisons) and CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, externally, to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair, instantly relieve and speedily cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusty, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from prices to \$100.00.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and only skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

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Hip, kidney, and uterine pains a weakness relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

The first and only pain-killing plaster.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I was delivered of my child in ten minutes, and without any pain or suffering. I can recommend it to all mothers. J. M. Smith & Co., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

Picture "M. F. F." and sample dose free. J. M. Smith & Co., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

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AN EXTRA SESSION.

Strong Views of Democratic Business Men's Clubs,

SHOWING THE NECESSITY FOR ONE

Statements by Presidents of These Important Associations Favoring Immediate Action Upon Tariff Law.

From The New York Evening Post.

The activity of business men in the democratic campaign was one of the most notable features of the recent winter. The courts are lenient in the administration of justice. The humanity of his white neighbor is rapidly replacing the intolerance of the past. More tolerance is given to the wrongs than those of the white brother. Politically, he is his equal; numerically he is his equal; but morally, socially, intellectually, he is not.

It is a fair judgment, therefore, that the sentiment of these clubs, therefore, on the question of an extra session of congress must be regarded as of deep significance. It is fairly representative of the sentiment of the people who have been interviewed on the subject by reporters for this newspaper with the subjoined results.

Augustus Healy, president of the Hide and Leather Trade Association and Stevenson Club said:

"Our party has received a mandate from the people by a most emphatic vote to proceed with the work of tariff reform. The necessity is most urgent. Our commerce and industries are restricted and curtailed, and the people most unjustly and unequally taxed by the McKinley tariff. The needed relief should be afforded at the earliest possible moment. Any unnecessary delay would be little less than a betrayal of trust. I cannot understand the disposition of some of our friends to consider certain cabinet expressions of republican opinion on the subject of an extra session of congress in order to determine what should be done or not done by the democratic party. The democratic party proceeded resolutely, immediately to do the work it has been appointed to do by the people. At the present session a business effort should be made by the democratic party to secure such tariff reduction as can be secured in obtaining by reason of a possible withdrawal of opposition on the part of the republican and president in favor of the tariff. At the same session the democratic leaders should industriously prepare themselves by the collection of information and a careful study of the tariff. The revision for these larger measures of relief which should be enacted at an extra session of congress called to meet on the 4th of next March.

"Another important reason for calling an extra session of congress may be found in the urgent necessity there is for repealing the present Sherman silver-purchase law, already condemned by our party, which is such a menace to the stability of our monetary system. The extra session should be devoted entirely to the tariff and the repeal of this silver legislation, and it is quite possible that a reform in the tariff and the repeal of the Sherman law would be accomplished in the extra session of congress called to meet on the 4th of next March.

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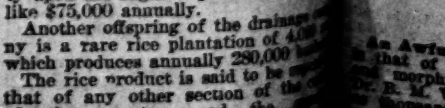
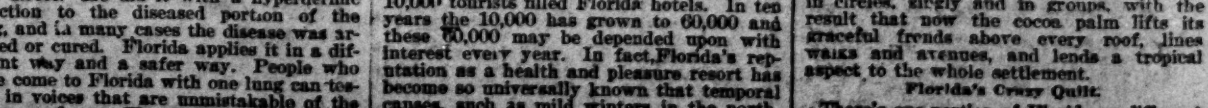
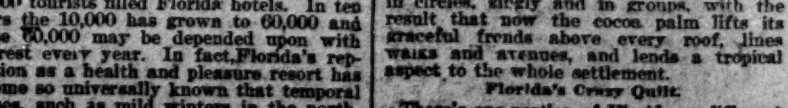
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Where the Seekers After Health, Pleasure and Sport
Congregate by the Thousands During
the Winter Months.

\$75,000 annually. Another offspring of the drainage is a rare rice plantation of 400 acres which produces annually 280,000 bushels. The rice product is said to be more valuable than any other section of the country.



ing annually. The government estimates that it produces as much annually as the drainage of the drainage plantations of 220,000 acres, and that it is the cause of the loss of the section of the country, and the loss of the country.

Imported and Key West Cigars kept in good condition. Brandy, Brandy, Etc., Champagne for medicinal use. We commend these goods as best at moderate prices.

It is not the aim of TYNER to write trial of his goods and prices will convince "swill pay to patronize him."

CHARLES G. TYNER,
20 Market Street, corner Broad.
April 15-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-1901

CURE YOURSELF

ATLANTA EN
SPECIAL ATTENTION
CHARLES

N GIVEN TO OUT OF TO
W. CRAN

OWN ORDERS.
KSHAW.

**And the Legislature Afterward Declared
Them Invalid—Henry Clews Is
Still Harping on Them.**

Return in a week or ten days.

116-202-00-000

JACOBS' PHARMACY
CORNER PEACHTREE AND MARIETTA STREETS.

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KEELY CO.

A WEEK OF TRADE WONDERS

Advertisements of Specialties and Bargains appear elsewhere. But they are all matched and surpassed here many times over. At your command to-morrow in this store will be bargains enough in Silks alone to make a dozen ordinary stores wild. Take this item: Over three hundred pieces of fine Silks, in lengths varying from five to twenty yards, including dazzling styles of superb qualities. There are Stripes, Figures, Plaids and lovely Oriental Effects. Other stores show scores of the identical goods paraded as bargains at \$1.75 and \$2.00. They are here in prodigal assortment. We want to compact the stock. The only way to do it is to make sharp bargains. Take your choice to-morrow at

\$1.00

Another gorgeous Silk display. They'll make every woman's pulse throb faster as her eyes fall on them and their prices. Richness and beauty cannot save them. They are not fragments, or remainders, but fresh, and frequently full pieces. They are the over-production of some French mills. Just what you need for the whirl of society, with its need of Reception, Dinner, Wedding and Ball Dresses. There are elegant and brilliant sorts of every imaginable design and color-combination. If bought and sold in the regular way, the prices would range from \$2.50 to \$5.00 the yard. Don't pass this chance. Your choice to-morrow at

\$1.50

Concerning our Blazer, Eton, Reefer and Russian Blouse Suits: Intending purchasers should buy immediately. The patterns of our Suits were cut by a tailor who could design. If comfort or taste are to decide, the mass of these Ready-made Dresses are mere botches. These graceful Suits of ours are not matchable in this market. There are fine lined Suits at \$7.50 that are worth \$12.50. They are of splendid Storm Serge in blue, and are wonders at the price. Boons of beauty and cheapness. Never before had equal for the money. Two days ago they would have cost three dollars more. Excellent Blazer Suits, of blue Serge and Flannel. Only a limited number remains. Your choice at

\$4.98

The last of November marks the zenith of the Cloak business. It's the time to watch out—especially on certain styles. To-morrow a great change in prices is made for several good reasons. Great trading brings great chances. We have just closed some big operations that mean bargains.

Four hundred Long Wraps—principally Newmarkets—the materials are Beavers, Venetians, Kerseys, Matalasses and Novelty Effects. Some plain; many beautifully and richly trimmed. The current retail prices are \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20 and \$25. To-morrow you may take choice of the lot at

\$4.97

STIRRING CLOAK ITEMS

250 Children's Reefer Jackets, blue cloth, brass buttons and gilt braid.

At \$1.98, Worth \$3.50

350 Children's Camel-Hair Reefer Jackets, full lengths and well made.

At \$3.90, Worth \$6.50

Women's navy and gray Cheviot Reefer Jackets, correctly tailor-finished, all sizes, and the exact weight for Winter.

At \$3.90, Worth \$6.50

Women's tan and brown Twilled Cheviot Reefer Jackets. Full length and finely finished, with lap seams.

At \$4.90, Worth \$7.50

Woman's tan and gray three-quarter Reefer Jackets of extra Cheviot. Bound seams and half-lined. Great Bargain

At \$6.50, Worth \$10.00

Woman's tan and gray three-quarter Reefer Jackets, fine tailor-finished and fur edged. They are worth seeing.

At \$7.50, Worth \$12.00

Woman's tan Storm Serge Reefer Jackets, half-lined and exquisite pearl buttons. Seasonable weight.

At \$9.00, Worth \$13.50

DRESS GOODS SLAUGHTER

PRICES CUT WITHOUT RESERVE.

The greatest pre-Christmas sale of Dress Goods ever attempted by a Southern retail house. Continuous warm weather retarded business, and we find our shelves and counters groaning beneath the weight of surplus stuffs. We need their space for the soon-coming avalanche of holiday novelties, and we've hacked the profits, and in many cases, part of the cost, in order to make them go quickly.

There are special grades in seasonable Cheviots, Mixed Suitings, Illuminated Serges, Scotch Plaids, Mottled and Snow-flake Camels'-Hair, Jacquard Melanges, Camellines, Whiplines, Heather Epingle and Two-tone Effects. They all go under the knife. We don't spare a single style on account of richness or fineness.

KEELY COMPANY

THE BUSIEST HOUSE —IN THE— BUSIEST CITY

Busiest Country —IS— T. N. WINSLOW'S

BUSIEST WEEK

Busiest Months

Of the year, as many Extraordinary Attractions will be placed on the counters.

Among them will be 100 Ladies' and Misses' Union Suits at 58c. Children's Muslin Drawers at 15c.

Ladies' Gowns, lace trimmed, 50c. Ladies' Gowns, 68c. Fine domestic, nicely made, full cut.

Ladies' Gowns, 88c. Beautifully made of fine domestic, trimmed with embroidery.

Ladies' Gowns at \$1. Cambric or domestic, with beautiful trimmings.

Elegant Silk Gowns at \$8. Elegant Silk Chemises at \$5. All colors, trimmed with wide lace.

Ladies' Cashmere Waists, \$3. All colors, with Jabot fronts.

Ribbed Vests at 25c, 48c and 68c. Extra quality Hose at 15c, 25c and 50c. Fast black or seamless, great to wear.

Kid Glove Department.

WARRANTED. Kid Gloves For Ladies. Kid Gloves For Gents. Kid Gloves For Boys. Kid Gloves For Misses. FITTED.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Worsted Booties, 15c and 25c. Flannel Socks, 35c. Ribbed Vests, 75 per cent wool, 25c. Ribbed Vests, all wool, 50c. Bibs, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c to \$1.25. Short and long Dresses, beautifully made and trimmed with dainty trimmings, 58c, 68c, 75c, \$1 to \$10. Short and long Cloaks and Reefers, choice styles, \$1.25 to \$12. Hats and Caps, great variety, choice styles.

ART GOODS

CHRISTMAS!

Stamped Linens and Needle Work of all description. Cushions in great variety.

FURS! FURS!

Feather Collars, 50c. Feather Boas, \$2. Fur Boas with heads, \$3 to \$8.50. Fur Sets, \$1.50 to \$8.50. Fur Trimming, all kinds. China Goat Rugs, 60c to \$2.50. Fancy Fur Rugs, great variety, prices low.

XMAS GOODS

OPENING DAILY.

DOLLS

5 CTS. TO \$2.

T. N. WINSLOW,

(AMERICAN NOTION CO.)
28 Whitehall St.

M. RICH & BROS

GOING OUT OF CERTAIN LINES

FURNITURE BUSINESS!

Acres of Furniture to be closed out at any price to make room for certain changes to be made in our

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT!

JANUARY 1st.

Don't miss a rare opportunity. It would surprise you to look over this stock made by the carload, and to special order by the head and front of the trade.

M. RICH & BROS

called Atlanta and the south's greatest and leading

FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE!

Our Furniture department contains more goods than any ten ordinary furniture stores, and prices for the next month will paralyze competition.

Look at our show window and see what a beautiful Suit of Furniture \$25 will buy.

SIDEBOARDS.

Our \$25 Sideboards at \$15.

Our \$35 Sideboards at \$20.

Our \$45 Sideboards at \$30.

An odd lot of pieces in

PARLOR FURNITURE

at a great sacrifice. A \$350 Parlor Suit, slightly soiled, shop-worn, for \$125. A wonderful bargain.

We are compelled to close out our entire line before January 1st, as we are going out of certain lines in the Furniture business and will add some

NEW FEATURES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

To any one with the cash, prices will be no object.

See our prices in Dry Goods Ad. on Page 24.

M. RICH & BROS,

54 and 56 Whitehall St.
12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 E. Hunter St.

Lessons That May Be Gathered from a Study of Their Practice and Methods. Their Early Struggles and Reverses.

ated. "After a short while we employed clerks and from that time on our business continued to grow. Those first few years were years of struggles. I'll tell you, none of the years that followed contained half so much of hard work and care-economy."

Now the firm of Rich Bros. employs 100 people, and does an annual business of \$1,000,000.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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J. P. STEVENS & BRO.
JEWELERS.

BOYS IN PANTS.

Now Some Well-Known Citizens Make the Change FROM DRESSES TO KNEE PANTS

Mr. Paul Romare, Mr. Andrew Stewart, Mr. Fleming, Judge Henry Tanner and Others Talk.

Who does not remember the day when his mother decided that he was too big for dresses?

And with what anticipations he watched her fashion his first pair of pants?

When the coveted garment was put on the little knot of neighbors gathered to see the boy. They made him walk around, and laughing teased him by threatening to put him back in dresses.

Judge Tanner and His Little Trip.

"I was bigger then than I am now," said Judge Tanner with a laugh that tickled his two hundred pounds of good humored flesh. "I thought I owned the whole of Clayton county and knew as much as the preacher who gave us the gospel in the little church over the hill."

"It was not a great many years ago," he looked the pains to add, "and I declare," continued he, "it seems like it was only yesterday when I put on my first pair of breeches. I can remember well how I used to climb the trees and walk in the furrows during my boyhood on the old plantation. I thought in those days that a nickel was as big as the moon, and usually it was equal to as far off. I had a great deal of fun in my knee breeches and stumped my toe as many times. I guess as anybody in the neighborhood."

Judge Tanner was raised within a dozen miles of Atlanta, and frequently he came to the city wearing his little short breeches. We never thought in those days that he stepped on the streets to spell out the signs that he would ever be clerk of the superior court.

He has hunted all over the hills around Atlanta and long before he was big enough to carry a gun, he and his little knee breeches went out with a slingshot to bring in the rabbits. He was a first-class hunter, and never went out without bagging a lot of game.

Mr. Andy Stewart's Early Mishaps.

"I can remember just as well as if it was yesterday," said Mr. Andy Stewart, with a merry twinkle in his left eye and a smile that spread to the very top of his bald head, "when I put on my young pants. I was rather small, but I thought I was fully

grown up and felt as big as Napoleon Bonaparte.

"An incident which happened a day or two later I had put on my breeches has been stamped on my mind with such indelible impress that I can never forget it. I was the happy owner in fee simple of a small wagon for which my father made me a pair of shaves. To this wagon I would harness up my little goat and away I would haul alone up the road. The wagon was the envy of many of the older boys and I am sure it was the darling of my own heart."

Well, I was seated in my wagon one day in the full pride of my young pantaloons when the little goat I was driving began to try his speed along the road and before I knew it I was lying in a cramped position on the ground. My father saw the accident and was frightened nearly to death. He thought I was killed and ran to my rescue with all the haste he could put into his heels. My consternation was greater than my fear, and my father seeing that his fears were more imaginary than real, picked me up with a sigh of relief and carried me into the house. There, during the early days of my pantaloons and you may be assured I will always have a feeling of recollection of that time."

"I was a tot on wheels," continued Mr. Stewart, "in my young days, and was perhaps as intimate with my mother's sloop as I was with my dearest school companion. The put me rocking the cradle in which my little sister was born one day and being always up to mischief, I conceived the idea, as soon as she was out of sight, of going to the side of the cradle and rocking it in the furthest possible distance. It worked delightfully for two or three minutes, but then there came a crash. My little sister tumbled upside down and I had turned the cradle over on its head. My bones began to tremble with awe of what was coming, and sure enough within a minute's time my mother made her descent upon me with a lot of broom straws and the way I yelled was a warning to every boy in the neighborhood. I was a terror when I was a boy and I often laugh as I think over those old times."

Recollections of a Legislator.

Dr. C. W. Kendrick, a leading member of the legislature who represents the good old county of Terrell and represents it as well perhaps as any man who ever sat in the house of representatives, was questioned yesterday in regard to his early recollections—the recollections, of course, of his knee breeches.

"I can recollect a long ways back," said Dr. Kendrick, "I am almost afraid to say exactly how far back I can recollect. It was certainly only a day after I was born that my memory began to awake and I shall always remember the scenes of my boyhood of old Meriwether and happy plantations. I first saw the town of Greenville, which on which I was reared, from the farm the largest city in the world. I had never heard of London or New York—or if I had they were both overshadowed by the houses I ever beheld. I think I had on my first pair of breeches when I took that trip and I felt that I had captured the town and was waiting through it to magnify my own triumph."

"It was rather large when I put on my first breeches—because it was not until I was far advanced in years that I threw aside the apron—or little gown that I wore as a child. I was glad of the change, for like the 'young American' he was the habit of giving me a pair of buttons had to be overcome in order to arrive at the point for making the application. Postage stamps, I remember, were not used in those days—for that was in the early forties—and when I went to Greenville on that first trip I remember that it cost a quarter to get a letter out of the postoffice. Many letters remained in the office because the parties to whom they were sent were not willing to pay the amount of postage."

Dr. Kendrick has been to the legislature several times and no man in his district is more highly esteemed or enjoys in a higher degree the confidence of that large constituency known as the voters of Terrell county. He is a gentleman of fine appearance, engaging manners, and altogether a most agreeable personality. He is a joke and tells a great many on himself. But back of the external features which constitute the outer show of Dr. Kendrick he carries in his bosom a heart of true gold. He is one of nature's nobles

men and they say of him in the legislature that he never breaks his word, and the secret of his many friendships is found in the fact that he himself is the best of friends.

Mr. Fleming's First Pantaloons.

"It was the happiest day of my life," said Mr. A. S. Fleming with a chuckle as he adjusted his spectacles to his nose and began to scent the aroma of those early meadows in which he used to turn his boyish summersaults. "It was the happiest day I ever experienced when I threw away my little dress and stepped into my first pair of breeches. They were funny looking objects as I recall them now, and fitted me in such a way as to make my body look as if it was perched on two balloons. But I was proud of my breeches and felt as if I owned every plantation in sight."

"I was brought up in the country, as I preferred a birth in the rural districts to one in the crowded city. It was well that I did, for the frequent use of my lungs in those purr days was such as to require a very abundant supply of pure oxygen. I grew up and waxed strong, as the saying goes, and as soon as I was high

enough to look out of the back window of our little house I was given my first pair of breeches. I walked about five miles that day and made a procession through the whole neighborhood. I stopped in front of every house and waited until the inmates saw me, and then with a grin I would move along to the next station. When I reached home after my dress parade I was greeted with a warm reception and my mother's hands were formally presented to my mother's hickory. An intimate acquaintance sprang up between us and rarely a day passed that we did not come in contact. They were happy days in spite of the little 'jessies' I used to get and I often think of those bright arctian times. I was a millionaire then and my heart was full of the music of life. I have much to be thankful for now—a good wife as true, I suppose, as heaven ever gave to any body, and a stout and robust constitution—but if I could wipe out the years and go back to my childhood, I would even be willing to 'say myself across my mother's lap' and say, 'darling mother, whip me again!'

Mr. Fleming is a good talker, and though a quiet and easy going man, is one of the shrewdest and most successful business men of Atlanta. His friends are scattered all over the Piedmont hills, for he carried his 'little grip' for a number of years and everybody called him 'Ah, Fleming!' In the matter of business he is always as straight as a lightning rod, and keeps his appointments with men as regular as an old watch that has stood by its owner for years.

Mike Blount Crosses the Ocean.

Deputy Sheriff Mike Blount had also a pair of knee pants and in them he crossed the Atlantic when he was quite a mere lad.

"Yes," said the deputy the other day as he gazed into the fire that glowed in the open grate in the sheriff's office, "I can see myself right now in those knee breeches, and I feel as game as a young rooster with my first spurs. I have worn a great many large pair since that time, but I have never felt as great as I did in my first pair of pants. Mr. Blount is not a little man by any means and he carries upon his large and ample frame the flesh of several smaller individuals. When he referred to his large pantaloons in comparison with his little knickerbockers it was rather funny—for if he felt any larger in his little trousers than he looks now in his big trousers he must have thought himself a whale."

"Shortly after I put on my knee breeches," continued Mr. Blount, "my father carried me to Ireland and there we lived for a year. They were happy days that I spent in Old Erin, but the happier years of my life have been spent in America. I was born in Augusta, Ga., and there I spent my early boyhood. When I returned from Ireland I brought with me my long pants and made my way to Atlanta and here I have lived ever since."

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A Thanksgiving Number.

The Thanksgiving number of The Sunny South is a most creditable number of this great paper, reflecting credit alike upon its editors and proprietors and The Constitution job office, which did the mechanical work. It has this to say about the latter institution:

"It has been stated that the circulation of the periodicals printed in Atlanta is greater than the combined circulation of all the true or not, the combined circulation of the periodicals printed in the Constitution building is greater than the combined circulation of the periodicals published by all the other establishments in Atlanta."

"Among the periodicals printed by The Constitution press are the following: The Daily and Weekly Constitution, Western

Christian Advocate, The Muenzsynean, Emory Phoenix, Way of Life, Dixie, The Financial Index, The Daphne and the Southern Traveler's Railway Guide.

"This issue of The Sunny South was printed by The Constitution job office, and is a fair sample of the kind of work that is done in this establishment where, in the job printing department alone, more than one hundred employees are engaged in printing the various periodicals, books, pamphlets and miscellaneous job work that is done by The Constitution job office. And when you add to this number those who are engaged on the Daily and Weekly Constitution, you have truly an army of busy workers, whose aspiration is to do the best class of work possible to be done in the 'art preservative'."

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OUR NEW LINE OF

WARDROBES,
SIDEBOARDS,
CHAMBER SUITS,
Parlor Furniture,
Library Furniture,
Office Furniture,
BRASS BEDS,
Mantels, Tiles, Grates,

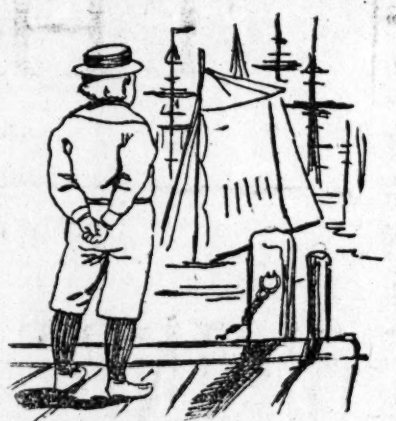
HAS STRUCK

The fancy of more people this season than in any time in our history as Furniture Dealers. While our aim has been to handle only stylish goods, we nevertheless did not lose sight of the main fact: To bring the price within reasonable limits. How well we have succeeded our wonderful success shows. We invite you to the ranks of our customers, and we will give you some of the biggest bargains ever offered.

ANDREW J. MILLER'S ESTATE,

60 and 62 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

tiful stories of the sights he had seen in his rambles about the world. Finally, when Mr. Romare was thirteen years old and had put away his childish pantaloons to emerge in the adolescent young trousers, he came as a cabin boy with his father to New York in 1843. That was his first trip to the new world and he fell in love with the old continent. He made up his mind that he would live in America. He returned with his father to Sweden but came again to this country when he was eighteen years old. He fell out with the captain of the vessel and vowed he would not go back with him. He was



YOUTHFUL PAUL ROMARE Watching the Ships as They Come in from Foreign Ports.

taken into the home of a fellow Swede who promised to give him protection. His brother right now in those knee breeches, and I feel as game as a young rooster with my first spurs. I have worn a great many large pair since that time, but I have never felt as great as I did in my first pair of pants. Mr. Blount is not a little man by any means and he carries upon his large and ample frame the flesh of several smaller individuals. When he referred to his large pantaloons in comparison with his little knickerbockers it was rather funny—for if he felt any larger in his little trousers than he looks now in his big trousers he must have thought himself a whale."

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The Mother of Captain L. E. O'Keefe Passes Away.

The mother of L. E. O'Keefe died at his residence yesterday.

Mrs. O'Keefe was born in County Clare, Ireland—nearly ninety-two years ago—and has lived in Georgia over forty years. Her life has been one of entire devotion to her family and her holy religion.

Her life ended slowly away surrounded by all her loved ones, whose hearts are almost broken. For the last twelve years she has been deprived of sight, but not a single allusion to this infirmity ever escaped her. Her grieving children never knew her guilty of a single act that would unfit her for heaven. May her sweet, holy soul rest in peace.

FUNERAL OF MR. CLAUDE COOK.

It Occurred from the First Methodist Church Yesterday Morning.

The funeral of Mr. Claude B. Cook occurred from the First Methodist church yesterday morning.

It was largely attended by those who knew and loved him in life, and the funeral tributes were many and beautiful. Dr. J. S. Hopkins conducted the services. The interment occurred in Oakland cemetery.

B. C. BRISCOE DEAD.

His Death the Result of an Accident in New York.

HE FORMERLY RESIDED IN ATLANTA

The Body Will Be Taken from the Undertaking Establishment of Swift This Morning—Interment at Oakland.

Mr. B. C. Briscoe, who was formerly a well-known and popular citizen of Atlanta, died in New York city last Thursday morning.

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THE WAGES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

An Interesting Statistical Statement Concerning Earnings and Wages.

From The Railway Age and Northwestern Railroad.

There are about 800,000 employees in the service of the railways in the United States. An increase of wages of 20 cents a day to all employees (supposing one-half of the entire number to work on Sundays and the other half to be paid for only six days in the week) would make—being \$101.70 to the man a year—a total increase in payment for wages on all the railways of \$87,000,000 annually. But during the year 1891 the entire amount of money paid in dividends on all the stock of all the railways of the country only amounted to \$80,000,000. So that a general increase in wages of only 20 cents a day would just about wipe out the entire revenue of the railways of the United States available for dividends.

As a matter of fact the result would be even more appalling than the above statement indicates.

The dividends which are paid are paid on the stock of a comparatively small number of companies. Of the entire amount of stock of all railways in the country (amounting to something like \$4,000,000,000) nearly \$3,000,000,000 are already unproductive of revenue, or about 64 per cent. The least productive lines of course are those of the west and southwest. But the employees are scattered all over the country, and the burden of increased wage payment would have to be borne in the southwest as well as in New England. Thus, there are 200,000 employees in the state of Texas, which at 20

THE WHITE AND BLUE

Was Victorious in the Great Game Yesterday.

THE VIRGINIA BOYS BEATEN

By the Sturdy Carolinians Who Hail from Chapel Hill.

A SPLENDIDLY EARNED VICTORY

And a Game Full of Brilliant Points—The Football Week Ends in a Blaze of Glory.

The last goal was kicked and the dear boys have gone away until another Thanksgiving day.

It was North Carolina's game yesterday. The old North State took the field and claimed the territory as her own all the afternoon, not allowing the Virginians to score a point against her.

It was, as everybody knew it would be, the greatest game of the entire season and was fiercely fought by the giants on both sides.

It was with bulldog determination that both teams went into this fight. The circumstances made it so. In the first place Virginia had played her championship game with North Carolina early in the season and while she was that game and with it stood champion of all the southern teams, still North Carolina claimed that the Virginians whipped her under unfavorable circumstances, the game having been played on Virginia's ground, and claimed that she could beat Virginia now.

Hence the spirit was in the game as though it had been a championship game. The interest was further increased by the offering of a handsome end-guess punch bowl by the Atlanta Athletic Association. All these things made it a battle to be fought like life depended on it.

And that's the way it was fought. The question of championship had already been decided, of course, and it must be borne in mind that this game was not in any sense a test of that degree. Virginia has dined North Carolina in the game played for the championship, and this was arranged as a subsequent battle by the Atlanta Athletic Association with no bearing on the championship whatever.

A Brilliant Success.

The boys have made their first Thanksgiving series of championship games a brilliant success. It has put the southern colleges on a firmer basis of athletic organization than they have ever been.

These games have given the southern colleges recognition throughout the entire republic. Reports of the games from night to night were sought in full by the United Press association and the Associated Press, thus showing the great interest that has been taken in the games north and south. It has been the first time the southern colleges ever had a gathering on a national scale to battle for athletic championships, and they are to be congratulated upon many things that have gone to characterize the series a success.

Everyone a Gentleman.

The men who took part in these games are scions of the best old southern families. They are young men of merit socially, intellectually, and morally, speaking. Their Thanksgiving games have been played in full accord with the spirit that should mark all college athletic contests. They came away from their colleges at holiday time, thus losing no time from their studies. They have conducted themselves while in the city of Atlanta and away from the influence of the faculty controlled like men, every one of them.

None of that cursing and swearing one hears so much about of college boys has been attendant upon these games, and nobody has been seriously injured in the rough, but health-giving athletic sports on the field. These are some of the many things for which the southern college gentlemen who came to Atlanta are to be congratulated. So long as the college sports are thus conducted no possible objection will ever be raised against them.

Looking back over the week of sports among the jolly students one sees nothing to regret and much, very much to be thankful for. Atlanta has been rejoiced to have the bright handsome young fellows here and her great heart goes out to them in cordial invitation that they may come back next Thanksgiving day to fight these battles of muscle and shrewd strategy over again at Brinslow park.

The Winemore Spectator.

It was a pretty incident at the park when the North Carolina boys gathered about the carriage of their sponsors, Miss Cornelia Jackson and Miss Lucy Peck, and presented the handsome young fellows offered as a prize by the Atlanta athletic association.

Miss Jackson, in a most graceful and fascinating way praised the handsome fellows from the Old North State for their manful, brave fight for the prize, and warmed with commendable and beautiful pride for her "sturdy boys" as she proceeded to make them a unique little speech. She was beautiful, more so than ever as she stood in her carriage, her face rosy with the pleasure of victory. Every word she uttered was appropriate, and the plucky college men from Carolina will never forget the day they took from her fair hand the handsome prize awarded.

In the carriage with the fair sponsors was Mrs. T. D. Meador.

In another carriage close by were the pretty sponsors of the southern champions from Old Virginia, Miss Rebekah Lowe and Miss Lemon. They watched the game from beginning to end with excitement and concern.

Concerning that their gallant champions had "formed worthy of their steel" with whom to battle, made them all the more concerned for the Virginians, and their faces depicted contrasting colors now and then.

Once they wreathed in happy radiant smiles, then, flushed with intense excitement, their cheeks bloomed with the beauty of the red, red rose; and then the first touchdown for Carolina was scored, they sighed audibly and their fair faces dropped as white as the lily—not in hopeless despair, never—but with breathless anxiety.

No wonder the Virginia men fought so heavily. No wonder they resorted to such extreme displays of effort and courage.

And when the game had gone from them it was not at all strange that they gathered at the feet of their bewitching sponsors, and found it comforting to be there and have such praises showered upon their heads like beautiful pearls.

It was all so pretty and so touching.

What the captain says.

Captain Catching, of the Virginia champions, was seen at the Kimball last night after the game, and asked what had been the cause of the surprising defeat of his team.

Well, the Carolinians played for it, that's the reason. They played all around us, and I don't want to be put on record saying one word against those fellows. They are good ball players and deserve their victory fairly and squarely. We kick at nothing in the whole game.

I am sure, however, that my men were not at their best advantage. They have beaten the Carolinians for the championship score that North Carolina university beat them. All our record proves that we have been the stronger team as between us and the North Carolina university.

"Another disadvantage was that we had the Carolina team had got the secret of our call numbers, and we had to change

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SIMON & FROHSIN

Offer Unmatchable Values This Week

THE WEEK

At 69c, 4-button real Kid Gloves, dressed and undressed, in all popular shades, and the Black shopping Gloves, real value \$1.

At 45c, fine Kid Gloves, 4-button lengths, were 70c.

At \$1, Undressed Kid Gloves, in the new style, worth \$1.50.

At 75c, Men's and Children's lined Kid Gloves, with fur tops.

At 10c, Ladies' all-wool Jersey Gloves and Children's Mittens, value 25c.

Sole Agents for P. Centimer's Celebrated Kid Gloves.

At 5c, Men and Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, plain white and colored borders and embroidered, 15c value.

At 15c, Men's linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with embroidered, 25c value.

At 12 1/2c, China Silk Handkerchiefs, white or colored, embroidered, worth 25c.

At 22c, Embroidered Silk Chiffon Handkerchiefs, would be cheap at 35c.

At 15c and 25c, Ladies' Sheer Linen Hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs; a great bargain.

At \$1, Children's Fur Sets, Muff and Cape, worth \$1.75.

At 40c, Ladies' Black Fur Muff, would be cheap at 70c.

At 25c, Real Leather Purses, 25 styles, real value 50c.

At 49c, Ladies' Leather Shopping Bags, worth 70c.

Fauntleroy Linen Collars and Cuffs for Ladies and Children.

At 25c, Sheer Lawn Aprons, with Swiss Insertion, tucked or plain, worth 40c.

At 89c, Ladies' Black Satteen Skirts, flannel lined, worth \$1.50.

At \$1.80, Ladies' Black Brilliantine Skirts, flannel lined; a great bargain.

At 10c, Ladies, Men and Children's Hose, seamless and warranted black.

At 19c, Ladies, Men and Children's Hose, extra fine and Hermsdorf black; original 25c value.

At 22c, Ladies' Jersey-ribbed Vests, worth 35c.

At 30c, Ladies' Jersey-ribbed Vests, half wool; a big bargain.

At 39c, Ladies' White Merino Vests and Pants, with silk buttons, real 50c grade.

At 69c, Men's natural all-wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1.00.

At 45c, Men's Bleached Cotton Flannel Drawers with ribbed ankles.

At 49c, Men's plain or embroidered Night Shirts; new lot just opened.

At 25c, Men's fine Silk, Teck and Four-in-Hand Scarfs or Band regular 50c quality.

At 10c and 15c, Men's Linen Collars and Cuffs, 4-ply, and as good as any 25c line.

SPECIAL OFFER.

25 PER CENT will be allowed this week on a DISCOUNT of our Children's Cloaks and Coats.

Our stock is still well assorted so that we can please the most fastidious.

SIMON & FROHSIN.

ON MONDAY MORNING

WE WILL BEGIN OUR

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE

OF

Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Sets

China Closets, Sideboards, Book Cases, Hat Racks, Chiffoniers, Door Wardrobes, Ladies' French Dressing Tables, Fancy Chairs, Rockers, Fifty Leather Lounges and Turkish Rockers, elegant Turkey Couches and Divans with hundreds of White Birds'-Eye Maple White and Gold pieces in the finest Satin Brocades. Select beautiful

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Before the rush. 300 solid Oak Suits, awful cheap. 25 black Walnut Suits. 25 beautiful Metal Beds.

P. H. SNOOK & SON

The Willson Whisky Company

WHOLESALE.

41 Peachtree Street. Telephone 100

We sell the following special brands: Gibson's Cabinet, XXXXX and Deer Creek, B. Walters, Baker, Belle of Nelson, Bob White, Oscar Pepper, Old Glen, Hermitage, Newport and "Atlanta Rye" (very old.) North Carolina and Corn. Foreign and Domestic Wines. Irish and Scotch Liquors.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Nice roller top oak desk and two office chairs, to be seen at Billy's, the undertaker, 49 E. Hunter at 11 o'clock.

PRIVATE SALE OF FURNITURE—Furnishings, dining room set, gentlemen's writing desk, bookcases, mahogany wardrobe with French plated mirror and cedar-lined very fine pictures, genuine Smyrna and Brussels carpets, bedroom sets, Garland range No. 8 with attachment and boiler. Everything in best order, only a few months in use. Mrs. Yon der Hoy, 217 Capitol avenue.

FURNITURE, new and second hand; bed-room sets, \$10 and up; hall racks, walnut, \$5 and up; bedsteads, \$4.50 and up; mattresses, 50 cents and up; springs, \$1 and up; other household and office goods cheap for cash. M. J. Ryan, 30 South Broad street.

250 WALNUT bedsteads and springs only \$10.

AIR WALKER DESK for \$10.

250 WALNUT dining cases for \$25.

A SOLDIER DYING.

A Veteran Army Officer and a Hero of
Two Wars

NEARING HIS END AT FORT M'PHERSON

Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, with a Service of Forty-One Years in the Army at the Point of Death.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Jackson, a veteran of two wars, the hero of many conflicts, with a life long service in the army and a remarkable man in many ways, is dying at the United States army post at Fort M'Pherston.

He is one of the most distinguished army officers now living, and his life is a long record of upright deeds and soldierly living. He is suffering from an extremely aggravated case of inflammatory rheumatism, which, complicated with severe former affections, render small the chances of his recovery. No one realizes this more keenly than the brave old soldier himself, but like the grand hero he has proved himself to be in a half hundred battles, he is approaching his final surrender with a fortitude touching to behold. Around the soldier's bedside his wife, with a score of friends, is watching for the end they fear and dread, but which they feel sure is near.

Colonel Jackson is attended by Post Surgeon Cleary, and trained hospital nurses wait by his bedside to render the careful offices so necessary to the sick. He is sixty-two years old, and his age coupled with the severity of his disease, will admit of little hope. Colonel Jackson has no relatives in America save his devoted wife, to whom he was married directly after the war. He had one son, who died four years ago, while a cadet at West Point. This loss almost broke the stout heart of the strong man. Armies of men he did not fear, but the loss of the boy he idolized was more than he could bear.

The Story of His Life.

Colonel Jackson was born in Ireland July 14, 1830. He enlisted in the United States army December 12, 1851, as private. He was successfully promoted from private to every rank from private to captain, until the opening of the war, all of which positions he filled with distinction. He was many times distinguished during the war for gallantry on the field. His entire war record was brilliant. May 16, 1864, he was made brevet major for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel October 7, 1864, for splendid services at Newmarket Heights, Va. He was given the full rank of colonel March 13, 1865. Later he was made a brigadier general for meritorious services during the war.

Prior to the war between the states, Colonel Jackson served with distinction in the Indian troubles in Florida, the Indian Territory, and Nebraska.

After the surrender at Appomattox Colonel Jackson marched to Washington, where he participated in the review of the army of the Potomac.

Directly after the war Colonel Jackson was stationed at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. He resumed his rank of captain which he held before the war. Later on he was on staff duty in New York city, and was stationed at Fort Porter and various other points, being at that time a major in the Fifth artillery. He served several years at posts in New York and New Jersey.

Transferred to Atlanta.

Three years ago he was transferred to Atlanta to Fort M'Pherston on the completion of the new barracks. After remaining here for one summer he was transferred to St. Augustine, Fla., with two batteries. He spent the winter there, and was sent back to Fort M'Pherston. He has been here since. His title is Lieutenant Colonel, and he ranks next in command to Colonel Clawson, the commander of the post. Two years from now he would be retired. A movement was on foot to give him a full colonelcy during the next few months. His death may promote him sooner. If he should die he would doubtless be succeeded by Major Rawlin.

Several times since he has been connected with the army Colonel Jackson has been ordered to Peekskill, N. Y., to inspect the volunteer forces of New York during their annual encampment. His wide experience in military circles well equipped him for this work. Last year he was ordered to Washington to serve on the military examining board to examine army officers to ascertain their claims for promotion.

A Remarkable Incident.

There is one incident in Colonel Jackson's life, which remarkable in itself, may be the source of his present illness. When General Grant died Colonel Jackson was ordered from Fort Schuyler, where he was stationed, to Mt. McGregor, where the dead general's body was, as he kept on duty at Mt. McGregor for three or four days. One day while on duty and while walking about with Captain Beck, discussing the sad event of General Grant's death, he fell and struck his head on a rock. This was a brilliant electrical display, and with the suddenness and unexpectedness of lightning, Colonel Jackson and Captain Beck fell to the ground, stricken with an electrical bolt. They were picked up and carried into a tent, where all agreed that Colonel Jackson was dead. A few minutes after, Dr. Douglas, the famous surgeon who attended General Grant, passed by and was told of the event. He went in and examined Colonel Jackson. To even his trained eye the officer appeared dead. But for the accidental discovery of a bubble in his nose which denoted life, Dr. Douglas would doubtless have agreed with the others that Colonel Jackson was dead. When this discovery was made, Dr. Douglas began heroic measures to save the officer's life. For eighteen hours Colonel Jackson remained unconscious, and it was thought that his recovery was impossible. He did survive, but has never fully recovered from the effects of that stroke. Resulting due to that stroke, he is suffering from his stomach to retain the medicines necessary to the treatment of his case, and this fact may cause his death.

Colonel Jackson has a splendid home in western New York.

Wonderful Progress.

Ingleisle and Its Rapid Development—What You May See.

Ingleisle, Atlanta's beautiful eastern suburb, is growing right along. Mr. W. J. Dabney, the secretary, says that there are about a dozen houses being erected at that place. It is a good thing to invest in Atlanta property, and property near Atlanta. The city has for the last quarter of a century been rapidly growing. It is based upon a firm foundation, and the chances are that in a few years here will be the case if all land companies about the city are generous as the Ingleisle Land Company. Just this morning a splendid lot for \$25, \$50 down and \$5 per month. There is no reason in the world why a person should not have a home on these terms. If you haven't the money to put up a house, the Ingleisle Land Company will build you a home on small installments. This, you see, is a splendid opportunity for those who desire to quit paying rent and own their own property. So anxious are the people to invest in this property, that about twelve hundred lots have already been sold, and houses are going up rapidly everywhere.

If, however, you do not care to live there, it is a first-class place to invest. Your money will necessarily almost be doubled within the next year or two. There are a great many things that could be said about Ingleisle, but if you desire all the particulars in the case, how desirably the place is for settlement or for investment, call on the Ingleisle Land Company, Room 208, Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

IN POLICE CIRCLES.

A Detective Arrested for a Horse Thief.

CURLY WAS BADLY DONE UP

And He Says His Brother Did It—A White Man Arrested for Furnishing Whisky to Minors.

Detective John Ethridge was arrested for a horse thief last night and at the point of the police station. His protestations that he was an officer did no good. His captors looked upon him as a horse thief, and treated him as one.

A Cobb county farmer lost a fine horse night before last, and early yesterday morning notified the Atlanta police.

A description of the horse was given to Detectives Ethridge and Green and they were detailed to look up the lost animal. They located the horse near the water-works last night and took charge of it. They could get no clue to the horse thief. The detectives started to the city, Detective Ethridge riding the horse and Detective Green walking to the end of the Marietta street car line.

Soon after Detective Ethridge reached the city limits he was arrested. He was riding contentedly along, when his reverie was rudely disturbed by a violent jerk upon each of his legs. On one side he saw a policeman with drawn club and on the other a very determined looking citizen with a drawn pistol.

"Oh, you thief," the citizen exclaimed excitedly, "we've caught you. Get down from that horse."

Ethridge wanted to know what it meant. The excited citizen explained in a breath that it meant that a thief had been caught while the patrolman was pulling Ethridge from the horse, which was being reached desperately for his badge with his disengaged hand. He came very near being clubbed to death for resisting an officer, but explanations were given, and the officer, who was Patrolman McGee, turned him loose with a laugh.

The excited citizen was the son of the gentleman who had lost the horse. He had followed Ethridge for two miles waiting to get in town to find a policeman. The horse was returned to its owner.

On a Serious Charge.

Lovick Cameron was yesterday arrested for furnishing liquor to minors. Cameron is a white man and the warrant for his arrest was sworn out before Judge Westmoreland. He was sent to jail in the afternoon.

Both Will Get Well.

W. W. Patrick, the farmer from Jug Tavern, who was knocked from the Georgia road track, two weeks ago, and it was thought was fatally hurt, was much better yesterday and Dr. Gill stated that he will recover. Noblock, the barber who was hurt on the night of the big Cleveland jubilee, was also much better and is fairly on the way to recovery. Both cases required great medical skill in treatment, and it was thought that both would die when they were first carried to the hospital.

He Got the Worst of It.

Curly Lanier's big blonde features were smeared with blood last night when he fell into the hands of Patrolmen Kilpatrick and McHaffey. Evidently Curly had been having some fun with some of the boys, for the matter, the officers sent Curly to the police station. Curly was about as much in condition to tell what had happened to him as a man would be after being hit by lightning. He declared, however, that it was no fight of his, but that he was acting the role of peacemaker when his brother dealt him several blows, which caused him to see distinctly the falling stars the astronomers have been telling us about. Curly was badly hurt and his wounds were dressed by Dr. Angoldsmoen, after which he was locked up.

The Great Work.

That Is Being Done Out at the Old Barracks.

Atlanta's beneficence is often spoken of, and for weeks the papers have been showing us a few cases of misplaced charity, and yet many continue to give to cases questionable in their own minds because they had rather make a mistake in that way than refuse.

Out near West End, at a school where a day school presided over by one of Atlanta's Christian women, and it is that to which reference is made in this conversation.

On Thanksgiving Day a few friends were invited to visit this work. Never has it occurred to the writer before that a real feast could be served to the older people by school children, and yet no eating.

The banquet was a grand feast of thought. Here is a school of fifty children, some too poor to go to our public schools, others could not get seats, and many of their parents too indifferent to show an interest in them. Now, when we see what was seen on this occasion, scores of children (once dirty little street arabs), with clean faces and bright smiling eyes, answering questions with a knowledge rarely shown in ordinary schools, and the whole school repeating, after having committed to memory, the Ten Commandments, the conclusion is that this is true charity. It is a grand work.

These children are being drawn from the very drugs and cesspools of immorality to take their places in the ranks of bread winners and business men and house wives in Atlanta and Georgia.

It is like the little rose bud in its morning life the slanting sunbeam kisses off the diamond dew drops. The bud is the child, the sunbeam is the love of God, and the child is the child of God.

This work has been going on for years, and the boys and girls who have grown to working ages have taken their places in the ranks of the community. They are now men and women, some of them with families, and some of them with children. They are now the backbone of the community, and they are now the backbone of the community.

And, strange to say, but it is true, the teachings of these children has a wonderful influence on the community. They are now the backbone of the community, and they are now the backbone of the community.

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COTTON IS KING.

The Price of the Royal Staple is Rapidly Advancing.

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY IS OPENING

Trade Has Commenced to Pick Up, Collections Are Good, and the Farmers Are Selling Their Cotton.

Cotton is selling at 9 3-4 cents per pound and the end is not yet in sight.

Already the staple has advanced a hundred points within the last few days.

The demand for cotton is simply magnificent while the crop, though excellent, is smaller than in past years.

That is the reason for the steady rise in the market, to make a long story short.

Over a Million Bales Short.

Estimates place the crop of cotton for the present year at least 25 per cent below that of last year and many put the deficiency as low as a falling off of 30 per cent.

Expressed in bales, which is merely an approximate statement of course—the yield of the cotton belt falls short by at least 1,500,000 bales over that of the year 1892.

The reason for the shortage, as given by the cotton merchants of Atlanta, is not due so much to climatic disadvantages such as inopportune rains and long droughts, but largely to the fact that the farmers have failed to plant as much cotton as usual.

The solution of the matter therefore, as far as the yield of cotton is concerned, is found in the seed planting last spring.

Fewer cotton seeds were scattered in the ground, and the acres which have previously been devoted to that staple was set apart for another sort of crop.

The result of the short crop, therefore, which is largely below the demand for cotton, means plenty of ready money in the south.

Results of Cleveland's Election.

If the price continues to climb it will certainly be a godsend to the country for the money needed. They need it right now and that badly.

But God rules and the farmers of Georgia will be happy yet.

The election of Cleveland, it is said, has been a great blessing to the cotton planters in Georgia. Mr. Cleveland has a hand in this affair and you can talk about a short crop to the cotton planters, but the democratic rule has excited confidence and lifted the depression which has existed for such a long time over the southland.

Whether or not the election of Mr. Cleveland has had anything to do with the rise in the price of cotton is neither affirmed nor contradicted.

They happened along about the same time, for which the god of chance and the honest toilers of the country are to be extolled.

There is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland's election is a very refreshing accompaniment to the recovery of the cotton market, and a better cheer among the farmers in this section of the country, but to say that Mr. Cleveland's election was the cause of the recovery of the cotton market is to say that the election of a president was the cause of the recovery of the cotton market.

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tural Works and Mr. E. Van Winkle, the popular head of one of Atlanta's machinery companies, gives it as their opinion that the trade of the coming year will be better than for many seasons past.

It looks as if the whole country was on the verge of a new era, and truly is the saying about, to be realized that the "south is rising up."

A NEW STREET RAILROAD

Which Is to Connect Atlanta and Decatur. How the Line Will Run.

Atlanta will soon have another street railroad line.

It will have Decatur for its terminus. Yesterday the stockholders of the Atlanta City Street Railway Company met and organized the election of Mr. Aaron Haas as president. The company's capital stock is \$150,000.

The line will begin on Loyd street in front of the markham house, out to Ivy street. It will cross the Richmond and Danville road at Irwin street. The line has already been located as far as Senator Gordon's residence in Irwin street. The contract calls for the completion of the road by April 1st.

Work on the electric power house, located at the Irwin street crossing, was commenced yesterday. The road will be furnished with the finest electrical appliances.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC

An Unreserved and Unequivocal Offer Is Made.

To Convince the Public of Their Ability to Cure Catarrh and Other Diseases, Dr. Lougeay & Thompson Offer to Treat and Supply with Medicine All Who Apply Within One Week Free—Absolutely Without Money and Without Price.

For the purpose of convincing the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity of their ability to cure catarrh and chronic diseases, and giving at once practical and substantial proofs of their skill, they make the following offer, which will hold good for one week from November 27th to December 3d, inclusive.

For one week from the above date they will treat all patients who apply to them at their offices, rooms 329-331 Equitable building, free, furnishing all medicines and advice. This offer is absolutely unreserved and entirely straightforward, and is made simply for the purpose mentioned above, of introducing themselves and their methods to the people of this vicinity. It is not at all like offers that are sometimes made by advertisers, who advertise free treatment and then charge for the medicines, or advertise free medicines and then charge for the treatment, but means just what it says, nothing less.

Drs. Lougeay & Thompson will positively treat and furnish medicines free for all who apply during the period of one week from November 27th to December 3d, inclusive. It is their method of satisfying all of the efficiency of the late London hospital treatment, and no one, either rich or poor, need have the slightest hesitation in availing themselves of this offer.

(From The Memphis Commercial.)

EVIDENCE OF THEIR SUCCESS.

State of Tennessee, Shelby County, City of Memphis—Notary's Office:

UNDER OATH.

A Statement Made by M. G. Dillon Before a Notary Public.

Personally appeared before me M. G. Dillon, who resides at 24 Walker avenue, and engaged with the Memphis Street Railroad Company, being sworn according to law, both depose and say:

"My suffering began six years ago in the shape of catarrh, affecting my head, throat, lungs, stomach and bowels, my case becoming worse day by day until it became quite serious. At times I suffered agony. I became so that I could scarcely eat anything, and the least quantity of water distressed my stomach so that I preferred thirst to suffering, so drank as little as possible. I had a dull pain through my stomach, which always felt as if my bowels, though at times causing a good deal of spitting, I suffered from nervous debility. My eyes were weak, with constant specks

before them. A depressed feeling about the chest, with a fullness and soreness in my head and throat all the time, buzzing in my ears that affected my hearing. I could scarcely eat anything and lost flesh and strength for the last six years in spite of all medicines and treatment. I had a constant dead feeling in my stomach, so much so that at times I could scarcely feel that I had taken food at all. My bowels became sluggish, tongue coated, and constant bad taste in my mouth. I seemed to have lost all energy, had become very despondent and had given up all hope of a cure when I called upon Drs. Lougeay & Thompson about two months ago. Within a short time I felt like a different person. My catarrh has disappeared and I can eat and drink anything. Have improved wonderfully from the start, and today feel as well as I ever did.

"M. G. DILLON."

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at office in the city of Memphis the day and year above written.

(Seal.) H. BUTTENBERG, N. P.

DRS. LOUGEAY & THOMPSON

(Located Permanently.)

LONDON HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

CATARRH CURED—All chronic diseases treated with equal success.

Office: 329 and 331 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

Office hours: 9 to 1, 3 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8:30 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

O'KEEFE—Died on Saturday morning, 26th inst., at her residence on Ponce de Leon avenue, in her ninety-second year, Mrs. Ellen O'Keefe, the wife of John O'Keefe, and the mother of John O'Keefe, Jr., and Mary O'Keefe. She was a native of Ireland and a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock from the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Interment at the Mount Zion cemetery.

THE RYAN COMPANY

Specialists.

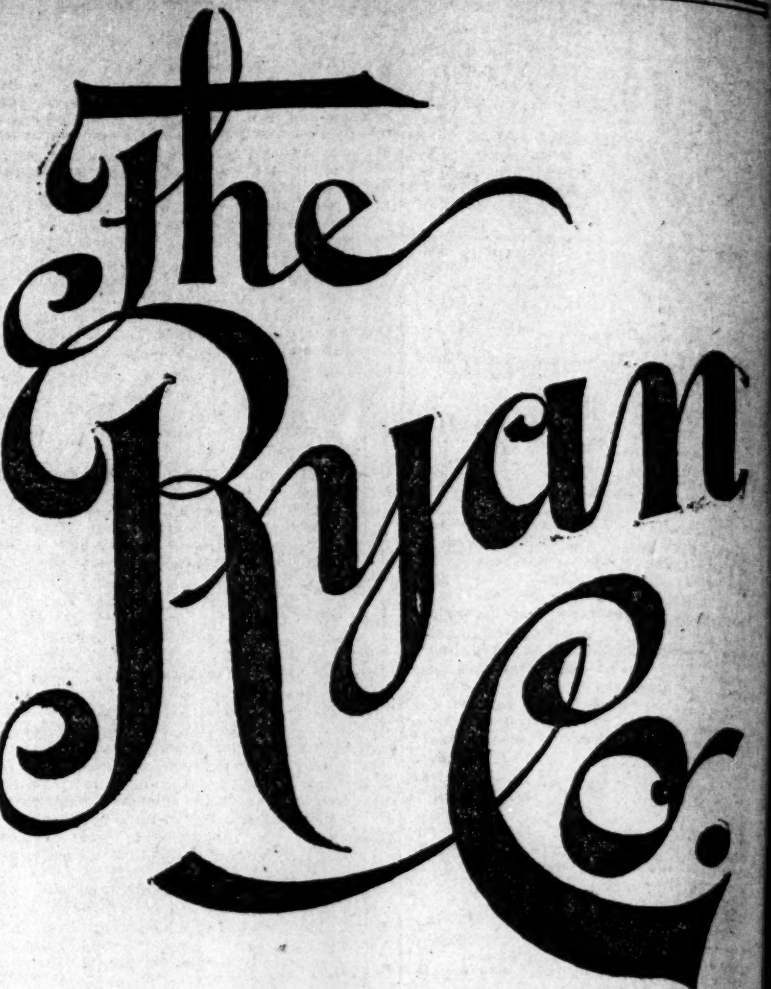
Specialists.

Specialists.

Specialists.

Specialists.

Specialists.



If you wish to save money on Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing or Carpets, don't fail to pay us a visit this week.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR TOMORROW

100 pieces single-width Cashmere at 7 1/2c yard.
18 pieces 64-inch Ladies' Cloth at 25c yard.
40 pieces good quality Bleaching at 3 1/2c yard.
16 pieces 10-4 Sheeting at 12 1/2c yard.
50 pieces good quality Gingham at 5c yard.
35 pieces Outing Flannels at 3 1/2c yard.
24 pieces 42-inch Pillow Casing at 5c yard.
12 pieces Gray Twilled Flannel at 7 1/2c yard.
60 pieces yard-wide Sea Island at 4c yard.
25 pieces Lonsdale Cambric at 8c yard.
45 pieces Scotch Plaid Dress Goods at 3 1/2c yard.
25 pairs Boys' Knee Pants at 25c pair.
25 dozen pure Linen Towels at 2 1/2c each.
50 gross Buttermilk Soap at 5c cake.

Special Sale of Dress Goods to Last All Week

150 pieces double width henrietta cloths at 10c yard.
36 pieces double width English whilpeeds at 22 1-2c a yard.
38 pieces pin checks and English tweeds at 25c a yard.
28 pieces colored storm serge at 25c a yard.
16 pieces illuminated storm serge at 33c a yard.
50 pieces of all wool fancy chevils at 29c a yard, worth 50c.
25 pieces navy blue all wool serge 48c a yard, worth 75c.
24 pieces 64-inch broadcloths at 90c a yard, worth \$1.50.
25 dress patterns, black silk, at half price.
Great values will be offered in our silk, velvet and dress trimming department. New fur trimmings just received.
Mink, moccasin, Russian Hare

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

HEREWITH LIST OF some rare bargains
LOOK AT THIS for a choice investment—
One acre lot adjoining the depot at McPherson
Black. The best business stand at that
point. Lot has double street front. On it is
a large store and three-room dwelling; stable
and coal house. We can sell for \$2,500; one
third cash, balance one and two years at
third cash. The bank will take it.

rently at \$300 per annum; no city property we consider a rare

W. M. Scott & Co.
NEXT ON NORTH SIDE—Go look at Williams street. Two-story, seven rooms, gas and water, only \$2,900; How is this? one-third cash, balance easy. **W. M. Scott & Co.**

SOUTH SIDE, CLOSE IN, splendid 9-room residence; will give bargain and take other property or small property in part payment. This is a splendid opportunity for any one who wants large, choice close in home. **W. M. Scott & Co.**

ONE BLOCK from Whitehall street on corner. A pretty new three-room cottage with hall, front and rear veranda, closets etc. The lot is 50x100 and we can sell for \$1,750; part cash; balance monthly payments. **W. M. Scott & Co.**

BEAUTIFUL LOTS on Washington street 54x200, at \$2,500; 10 per cent cash, the balance in three years, to such as will build. **W. M. Scott & Co.**

LUCKIE STREET—Nice little 4-room cottage with cellar, wood and coal houses, near Technological school, lot 25x130 to 10-foot alley; nice shade, good water, etc. Price \$1,400. W. M. Scott & Co.

WE HAVE LEFT three choice lots of the Brooks syndicate property 50x176 each; adjoining lots are being sold at \$500; will sell these at \$300 each; \$20 cash, \$20 per month. These lots are convenient to human park and

One that is being rapidly built up with pretty homes. W. M. Scott & Co.

AT DECATUR, GA.—A lovely new 6-room cottage very conveniently arranged; gas pipes in; one block from Agnes Scott Institute and dummy line; fronts Georgia railroad on a corner; lot is 100x300, fine large oak shade in front; \$3,300, in very easy terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOME WEST END BARGAINS

PARK STREET, one-half block of Park street church and same distance from two electric lines, two lots, 50x198 each, covered with magnificent oak grove, \$37.50 per front foot. **W. M. Scott & Co.**

ASHBY STREET, next to the Bolles place. Two lots 50x250 each, high and level, east front, very choice, \$37.50 per front foot. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END—We have a number of choice half-acre lots in excellent neighborhood, and convenient to electric cars. We can sell them on easy payments, and they will pay 50 per cent profit in a year. W. M. Scott & Co.

200 feet from Gordon street, lots 50x150,
with sidewalk and curbing down in front; very
choice neighborhood and beautiful location.
\$850; one-fourth cash, balance within five
years. W. M. Scott & Co.

CORNER OF ASHBY STREET and Sellers
avenue, good 6-room cottage, with stables,
marriage house, coal house, etc.; nice fruits
and flowers, two wells of good water, lot
17x212, within one-half block of electric

line. The work of widening and grading Ashby street is now almost completed, making it the longest and prettiest drive about the city. The owner is anxious to sell, and will offer it, for a few days, for a less price than we are actually getting for vacant lots on this street, and within one block of this property. The terms can be made very easy. Come see us about it. W. M. SCOTT & CO.

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

NEW HOUSE of 4 large rooms, lot 23x100 n Hampton street; terms, one-half cash, balance \$20 per month; price only \$700.

FOUR ROOM HOUSE on a fine corner lot 7x197, in West End, one block from Gordon street; terms easy; \$1,650.

NICE CORNER lot 50x100, only \$350.

NEW 3-ROOM HOUSE on McDonald street, n white neighborhood; \$50 cash.

CAPITALISTS: here is something that will pay you to buy. A large brick hotel of 64 rooms with all modern improvements, on a magnificent lot 108x260, centrally located on the best street in this city. I have a tenant that will rent the house for 5 years at \$5,000 per year, just as it is. There is ground room to increase the house to more than twice its

present size. Terms, 1-3 cash balance long
me at 7 per cent interest. Price only
\$8,000.

MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

TWO VACANT lots centrally located on
two good streets in the business portion of
runswick, Ga. I will sell this property at
sacrifice, if taken soon, or will exchange
or Atlanta city property. The two lots this
week for \$3,000.

THIS is just what I have been looking for, nice, new, 8-room house all beautifully painted and decorated, inside blinds, lovely cupboards, electric light in every room, fine all and veranda, rock curbing and fancy tile sidewalks in front of the house; one block from the electric car line in West End, which the choicest residence portion of Atlanta. A horrorion will take small cash payment, balance monthly, and he only asks \$3,300.

25-ACRES fruit in Cobb county, well improved, for \$1,800.
 300-ACRE stock farm near Cedartown at \$10 per acre.
 60-ACRE corn farm near Stone Mountain at \$12 per acre.
 100-ACRE fruit farm near Manchester at \$26 per acre.
 3000 ACRES of corn and cotton land 51-2 miles east of Atlanta. \$37 per acre.
 1-2 ACRES on McDonough road, 6 miles west of for \$26 per acre.

The above are a few gems; do not miss them if you want a farm on easy terms. Write or call on D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 East Hunter st.

FOR RENT.

7-R. H., West End, \$18.
6-R. H., 228 Foundry st., \$12.
4-R. H., 228 Magnolia st., \$11.
8-R. H., 470 Whitehall st., \$25.
6-R. H., 19 Hood st., gas and water, \$15.

6-R. H., 37 Castleberry st., \$17.
 7-R. H., 204 Crew st., \$20.
 4-R. H., 9 Woodward ave., gas and water,
 5.
 10-R. H., 214 E. Hunter st., gas and water,
 0.
 Call and see our list. D. Morrison, 47 E.
 Hunter st.

**W. Nealen, Real Estate, Room 303 Equi-
 table Building.**

GEORGIA AVENUE—Beautiful vacant lot for \$1,200. Street paved in front and theummy line now being converted into an electric car line. T. W. Nealon.

LOYD STREET—New 5-room cottage, finished in Georgia pine; gas, etc.; high and beautiful lot, 50x100; only \$2,700, 1-4 cash. W. Nealon.

SOUTH PLYER ST. Beautiful

NEAR PARK ST.—Beautiful vacant lot, 50x160 on an alley, for \$2,000; \$350 cash; balance in 5 years. T. W. Nealon.

WEST END—Beautiful vacant lot 50x170 for \$550; easy terms. T. W. Nealon.

NEAR MARIETTA ST.—Three three-room houses on high and pretty lots for \$1,800; terms easy. T. W. Nealon.

WEST END—Beautiful vacant lot 85x168, commanding situation, near electric line;

\$3,500 INVESTMENT—Four 4-room houses on Marietta street, Hemphill avenue and ethnological school; these houses pay good interest and are new and in good order. Terms, 1-3 cash. T. W. Nealon.

ADJOINING INMAN PARK we will sell you a vacant lot for \$500; \$50 cash, \$10 monthly. T. W. Nealon.

SIMPSON STREET, near Ashby street,

NORTH AVENUE—4-room cottage, lot 102, good white neighborhood. Rent \$12 monthly. Simpson street electric cars will be extended beyond this property; this cheap. T. W. Nealon.

3,000—FOR this sum we will build you a room, modern residence with all improvements, on large lot. You can pay for it \$50 cash, balance \$35 monthly. T. W. Edgewood.

FOR EXCHANGE—A modern \$10,000 north side home; will take similar property or acreage in exchange. T. W. Nealon.

DOGS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Pug puppies. East Atlanta, F. Bowden.

ADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE
FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.
NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE.

PAIN.
Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.
CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after using this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
Internally, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of ADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

ADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely vegetable. The safest and best medicine in the world for the cure of all disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.
Taken according to directions they will restore health and vigor in the morning.
Price, 25c a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by ADWAY & CO., 22 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of 25c.
dec-2-1-1 sun w top col ann last pg.

SLEW A BEAR WITH BOW AND ARROW.

Curious Nineteenth Century Exploit of a Pennsylvania Farmer.

Scranton, November 22.—Farmer George A. Milks, of Eastman's Hill, in Fork's township, saw a bear lugging a sheep across one of his fields soon after daylight last Thursday morning. Mr. Milks had started up the hill to salt the sheep, and he didn't notice the bear until he saw the flock racing around the pasture in great disorder. The bear soon disappeared in a ravine to the east of the field, with the sheep in its paws. Mr. Milks hadn't seen a bear on his place in nineteen years before, and he made up his mind that it would feed on the sheep in the ravine long enough for him to go get a gun and shoot it. So he hastened to the house, but he found that his gun hadn't been returned by a neighbor who had borrowed it a few days before, and he hunted up a bow and three steel pointed arrows that his son had brought home from his boarding school in the summer, and started on a run for the ravine.

He struck the creek a few rods below where the bear had entered the ravine, and presently he got sight of the bear in some bushes. A stiff north wind was blowing down the creek, and it made so much noise in the saplings that the bear didn't hear Mr. Milks's steps, and Mr. Milks got near enough to see that the beast had torn the sheep to pieces and was eating. It kept its head moving from side to side while it gobbled down the juicy mutton, and it held the sheep to the ground with its paws as though it was afraid of losing it.

Mr. Milks tiptoed up till he got within a few yards of the thief, and then he pulled up and sent an arrow towards the bear's ribs. The bear jumped clear over the sheep, sprang the meat out, gave a bellow of pain and fright that made the ravine ring, and snapped at the spot where the sharp point of the arrow stuck in its flesh, pulling it out with its teeth. Mr. Milks fired another arrow into the right shoulder as it turned partly around, and it picked that out in a jiffy, seized a portion of the sheep's carcass, and started up the ravine as fast as it could waddle. Mr. Milks ran after it, picked up the two arrows and fired one at the bear. It struck the bear's left hind and doubled its speed, but it clung to the mutton and followed the bank of the stream. The arrow kept paining it, and pretty soon the bear reared up on its haunches. The movement drove the arrow deeper into the flesh and broke it in two, and the bear dropped the mutton and went to whirling around in a circle and trying to bite the wounded spot.

Mr. Milks's next arrow stuck in the bear's left flank and made it flinch and yell. It picked the arrow out with its teeth again, and for the first time got a glimpse of Mr. Milks. The sight of the man scared it more than the prick of the weapons had done, and giving a roar, it plunged through the bushes and made for a knoll on the opposite side of the ravine where it had lugged the sheep in. Mr. Milks secured the last arrow he fired and, gave chase, and sent another arrow into the bear's right buttock in the open field. The bear yanked it out and dropped it, and Mr. Milks got it when he came along and fired again.

While going over the ridge toward another ravine on Caleb Worthington's place, Mr. Milks fired each arrow seven or eight times alternately, keeping one in hand till he was close to the last one the bear pulled out of its hide, and in that way he worried the bear terribly. Finally the bear turned on him as he was about to pick up an arrow and drove him away before he got it. Mr. Milks had one arrow left, and he ran backward till he had fixed it in the bow, when he stopped. The bear made for him, and he fired the arrow into his left nostril, and ran for all his might for the other arrow. He ran back when he had secured it, and found the bear pawing at its nose, having broken the arrow in its nostril.

Again the bear pitched at Mr. Milks and made him hustle to keep out of its way, but its nose pained it so that it gave up chasing him, and once more tried in vain to blow the broken arrow from its nostril. While it was thus engaged Mr. Milks stepped up to within five or six feet of it and fired his last arrow at its neck as tight as he could draw the bow. The bear immediately began to dance around and bellow, and Mr. Milks ran up and pulled the arrow out, intending to shoot it at the bear again. A stream of blood spurted out, and Mr. Milks saw that the arrow had pierced the bear's jugular vein. The bear gave a roar the instant the wound started to bleed and made a break for a piece of woods. It fell dead before it had gone a dozen rods, and it had bled to death when Mr. Milks reached it.

Mr. Worthington, who had seen Mr. Milks giving battle to the bear from his house, was running up the hill with a rifle when the bear died, and he hitched a team to a stone boat and drew the bear over to Mr. Milks's place. The bear weighed 381 pounds.

The best regulator of the digestive organs, also best appetizer known, is Angostura Bitters, the genuine of Dr. J. G. B. Siebert & Sons. At all druggists.

Bitter Bread Must Go.
Bitter bread is the result of using alkali baking powder or cream of tartar that is adulterated with alum. It is nauseating and dyspeptic-producing. Save health and doctors' bills by using Dixie Baking Powder, the standard for purity, healthfulness and general excellence. **DIXIE BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 110-12 and 118 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.**
Don't fool with indigestion. Take Bismarck's

TWO SAILOR YARNS.

George Crusselle Tells a Pair of Ghost Stories.

BLOOD CURDLING NOISES AT SEA
The Coffin for the Mate of the Josie Gunby—How an Old Salt Outwitted the Devil.

"Say, King, these evenings are terribly dull, can't you give us a yarn to enliven us awhile?"
"Well, shipmate, I dunno. Here is a rope yarn, if that will do, or is it a sea yarn you want? Blast my blooming eyes if I like to tell you fellows anything—yarns never believe me, no difference how earnest a fellow is."
"Anyhow, I don't mind telling you about a merchant vessel I was once in, and if it ain't true, you may swing me to the yardarm by my thumbs for an hour."

"The 'Josie Gunby' sailed from New York to Valparaiso loaded with Yankee notions to swap for nitrate from the Chilean mines, in the spring of 1873. The officers were accustomed to this route and all promised well. The crew in the fore-cabin were all old timers on doubling the Horn, and could stand as much squally weather and heavy seas as any men



THE EVIL ONE AT SEA.

who ever stumped a deck; but they weren't as fond of hearing ghost yarns, nor of seeing spirits, as most lubbers who are constantly being reminded of such things by the sky pilots.

"Well, mates, that hooker were a haunted hulk and, by Neptune, my hair have stood on end worse nor if the whole stalling rigging had carried away in a squall, a listenin' to them ghosts carrying on o' nights. The first time I knowed it was the second night out, and it was as dark as the inside of your pocket, with a strong sou'wester a setting us along about ten knots. The squalls were gathering to wind'ard and I was just a shaking hands w' meeself over being about to miss the fun of taking in the royals, for it was night eight bells. The port watch had been called and the boys' told me to strike eight bells, I started aft and just as I wuz about to put me hand out to lay hold, the bell struck itself. Say, mates, I couldn't move. There I was as skeered as a lubber on a sky sailyard, fur the first time. I stood there spell bound a minute and then scooted for'd like the skipper was after me with a belaying pin. I told the boys, but they just booted as usual."

"Well, things rocked along a couple of weeks without anything else happening and the boys kept geying me about that bell racket until I thought it must 'a been all imagination shore nough. We were getting pretty well down towards the line (equator) and the traders were dying out. Most o' the time we were tacking along with the 'cat's paws' (variable light airs near the equator). The sea was as smooth as a duck pond, and there being little to do, most o' the watch were lying around the deck snoozing. The moon peeped out occasionally through the shifting clouds and shovels the old packet off in her best clothes. Every rag o' canvas she carried was set, but there was hardly enough wind to keep them from flapping. All on a sudden, just as I was a passing under the mainyard, somebody up aloft sung out: 'On deck there, stand from under!'"

"The second mate had the watch and asked me who that was aloft. I told him I did not know and he sent me up to see about it. I knowed all hands was on deck and I did not want to go, thinking about that bell again. I went, however, thinking as how some o' the boys was putting up a job on me and had gone aloft to get up another ghost story. Up I went to the main-top, and, nobody being there, started up the top-mast rigging to the cross-trees. There weren't nobody there neither. I strained my eyes looking along the yard-arms, up and down the back-stays, and sung out a dozen times, but there weren't nobody there. I knowed darned well that there was something more than human there, and I come down them rattlings four at a time. How I ever got down without falling is more'n I can tell, cause I was that skeered I couldn't stop to think how I dun it. We woke the watch, the second mate and me and everybody (me excepted, for one trip was enough) went aloft to see about it and they didn't find nothing either. That kinder put them a thinking, cause the mate swore he heard the same thing I did. Well, all next day both watches were cussing and discussing that sing out aloft and the next night the port-watch were laying for something too. Just exactly at the same time o' night that same thing sung out: 'On deck there, stand from under!'"

"They searched aloft, but found no moe'n what we did. Look here, mates, that thing happened every night at the same time for nigh two weeks, and there weren't a man but what lasted to see the sun go down, nor who would not rather work twelve hours of daylight than be aft on the poop at the wheel two hours at night. By the by, the first mate, a big, double-jointed Swede, said he would find out about what it was, or join the gooneys trying. So the next night just at the right time all the watch were buckled together under the track

of the poop a listening, and the same lone, sneaky voice sung out: 'On deck there, stand from under!'" The men were too skeered to breath hard, and that first mate was mighty nigh as bad, but he kinder squared himself and moved out as loud as he could bawl: 'Let go, you son-o'-a-sea-cook, let go. Come down on deck, you lubber and exercise your lungs!'"

"Mates, I'm not giving to lying as you all know, and I ain't going to lie now, but so I put my rheumatic bones, if that thing didn't let go and I thought that every spar on the main-mast had carried away at one time. Rattley-bang-whiz—whoop—and there struck on deck right side of that first mate a coffin just his size. We ran up to him just in time to see the coffin scoop him in and jump right over the side, first mate and all, nor did we ever catch sight of them again. There weren't no more ghosts on that trip though, and we went around the Horn and put into Valparaiso without ever seeing or hearing anything more the whole voyage; but there weren't a mother's son of us as went out in her again."

"King, you'll burn for that very yarn." "Now, mate, at that; I told you before I began you would not believe me. It's no use."

"Bednarsky, tell us that yarn about the devil and the three sailors; there are some of us who never heard it before." "All right, but if you tell me I'm going to burn, somebody is got to scarp."

"We got into London one time on a little bark from Calcutta and after he had paid off all hands left the ship for a frolle on shore and the ship was turned over to the longshoremen to be discharged. There were three brothers in the crew and all of them were great spendthrifts, so that before they were ashore a week all of them were financially ruined."

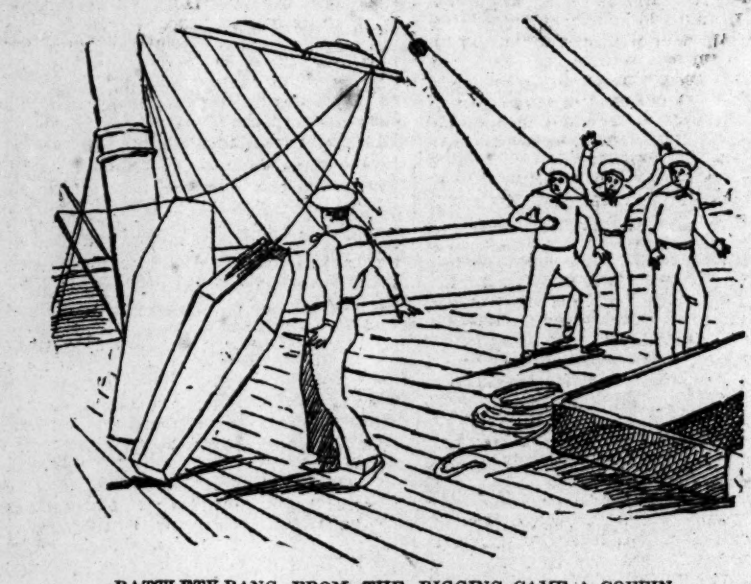
"One morning all of them were strolling down the street arm in arm repenting their foolishness and wishing for a few cents to get an eye-opener, having swollen heads from the previous rapid existence. They came upon a nicely dressed man of middle age who accosted them, saying: 'My young men, you look as if you were in need of something. Can I assist you in any way?'"

"The boldest of the three answered him, telling him they were sorely in need of money. The man told them he was the devil and that he could and would supply them all the money they wanted under one condition. They asked eagerly what were the conditions, ready to comply to any demand in order to fill their pockets with roots (as money is sometimes called, from root of all evil)."

"Well, this is my condition. You may have all the money you can possibly dispose of, but put your hand in your pocket as often as you like for your amount and it will always be there. At the end of three years, however, I demand your soul, but even then, if any one of you can wish me to do anything which I can not perform, you shall be spared."

"It was agreed to by each one and immediately they were abounding in wealth. Shall I describe how that three years was spent? No; but suffice it to say that every possible luxury that money could obtain was indulged in. Money was lavished on fine houses and carriages, fashion, elegant estates and beautiful women. Their wealth increased the fabulous sums of Monte Christo, and their lives were continuous flow of happiness. The three years flew by so swiftly that it was past almost like a day. The donor of all these blessings kept a strict account, however, and upon the proper day he met the eldest of the three in his carriage, and upon approaching him he reminded of the promise to give him a wish."

"The two drove in the carriage to the



RATTLEY-BANG FROM THE RIGGING CAME A COFFIN.

beach and there the victim demanded that his Satanic Majesty create a full-rigged ship, manned and equipped. Immediately there appeared a ship under full sail, gaily like monkeys. He lost his soul with the men scampering through the rigging. The second was met at his elegant home and his wish was that this beautiful and massive stone edifice be swept out of existence in thirty seconds. Immediately in the twinkling of an eye, the beautiful mansion and grounds were obliterated, and they stood in the midst of a deserted forest."

"The third and youngest brother still held to his roaming life upon the sea and at the expiration of the third year was on a pleasure trip in a magnificent yacht far out at sea. He was not out of reach of the evil one, however, and was called upon to wish and die. He called the crew on deck and had a pump rigged amidships, with the suction pipe over one side of the vessel and the discharge pipe over the other, and demanded the Devil to pump all the water from one side of the ship over to the other side. The Devil looked puzzled, scratched his head, and vanished—outwitted."

"That man is still sailing in his yacht, enjoying the immense wealth he got through the Evil Spirit. I know that to be a fact, for I was on the yacht at the time, and have made several cruises with the same man since that time."

"Well, Bednarsky, you take the cake—who can take it from him?"
"About that time the officer of the deck appeared and passed the word, 'Stand by your hammocks,' and all hands adjourned sine die."

GEORGE W. CRUSSELLE.
No Wonder They Grow.
Groaning is permissible to the rheumatic. But the groans will soon cease when they take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which relieves the agonizing malady with gratifying promptitude. Indigestion, constipation, malarial ailments, sick headache, biliousness, nervousness and a lack of physical stamina are among the ailments overcome by this comprehensive remedy.
Dr. W. H. Whitehead.
71-12 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., whose fame is national as a physician, successfully treats all character of chronic diseases, of whatever continuance.
July 10-6m—sun wed
Mrs. M. E. B. Wilson.
Is prepared to open an elementary art class, drawing from casts, etc. For particulars please call at 68 Smith street, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, from 4 to 6 p. m.
Nov 25-26 21 a.m.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

In Ohio Alive and Determined to Lead the World.

Extract From a Lecture at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, on Chronic Catarrh, by Dr. S. B. Hoffman.

Catarrh is the continual scourge of christendom. It hovers ominously over every city and nestles treacherously in every hamlet. It flies with vampire wings from country to country and casts a black shadow of despair over all lands. Its stealthy approach and its lingering stay makes it a dread to the physician and a pest to the patient. It changes the merry laugh of childhood to the wheezy breathing of croup, and the song of the blushing maiden to the hollow cough of consumption. In its withering grasp the rounded form of the fond wife and mother becomes gaunt and spectral, and the healthy flush of manhood turns to the sallow, haggard visage of the invalid. Cough takes the place of conversation, speech gives way to spitting, the repulsive odors of chronic catarrh poison the kiss of the fondest lovers, and the thickened membranes bedim sight, impair hearing and destroy taste. Like the plague-stricken Egyptians, a cry of distress has issued from every household, and the millow of weep clings to every heart of stone. Catarrh in some form, catarrh in some stage, lurks as an enemy in the slightest cough or cold and finishes its fiendish work in heart disease and consumption. No tissue, function or organ of the body escapes its ravages; muscles wither, nerves shatter, and secretion stops under the blighting presence. So stubborn and difficult of cure is this disease that to invent a remedy to cure chronic catarrh has been the ambition of the greatest minds in all ages.

Is it, therefore, any wonder that the vast multitude of people who have been cured of chronic catarrh by Pe-run-a are so lavish in their praises of this remedy? That the discovery of Pe-run-a has made the cure of catarrh a practical certainty is not only the testimony of the people, but many medical men declare it to be true.

As no drug-store in this age of the world is complete without Pe-run-a, it can be obtained anywhere, with directions for use. A complete guide to the prevention and cure of catarrh and all diseases of winter sent free by the Pe-run-a-Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

HAVE YOU EVER WRITTEN A STORY?

Would You Not Write One for Fifty Dollars?

There is no more pleasant pastime to a person of intelligence and moderate imaginative powers than forming the plot for a story, and telling the story in the best English at the command of the writer. There is not one person in every fifty you meet who cannot write a story, and as a matter of fact, there is not one in ten who could not write such a story if they only tried. None of the writers who are now famous and whose stories demand thousands of dollars, were successful at first. Many of them were not very well educated and had "picked up" a great deal that they knew. "Practice makes perfect," and this is nearer true of story writing than of any other profession in the world. If you never make a beginning you will never succeed—that is certain.

The Sunny South, of Atlanta, Ga., the oldest literary weekly printed in the southern states, recognizes the necessity of getting young writers to make a beginning, and for that purpose offers the following prizes for short stories received between now and January 1st, 1894:

For the best story \$50; for the next best \$25; for the next best \$15; for the next \$10.

Each story offered in the contest will be the property of the Sunny South. The stories should range in length from a column and a half to three columns. As a matter of fact, the distinction of winning the prize in this contest will be of far greater importance to the author than the money received for having written it, as it will place the author prominently before northern publishers as the most promising of the young writers of the south. Each story entered for the contest must be plainly marked "for competition." Only subscribers to the Sunny South will be allowed to enter the contest. The Sunny South is \$2.00 a year. A six month's subscription at \$1.00, however will entitle you to enter the contest. For sample copies or any further information address: T. S. SUNNY SOUTH PUBLISHING CO., Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE.

Policies numbered 2112476, 2112477, 2112478, 2112485, 2112486, 2112491 of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, have been lost or stolen from the office of Mr. R. E. L. Shipp, Cordele, Ga.

There is reason to suspect that the above mentioned policies have been fraudulently issued, and all persons are hereby cautioned against them, as the company does not and will not recognize any liability thereunder. Examine your policies and if the numbers above mentioned are found among them, return them to the office of Mr. R. E. L. Shipp, Cordele, Ga., and you will receive \$100.00. A. G. McILVAINE, JR., General Agent, Atlanta, Ga. 11-25-94

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Union Pacific railway is the shortest line to Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California. For illustrated pamphlets, maps, rates, etc., address General JAMES F. AGLAN, Agent, St. Louis Mo. nov11-4t-su

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DR. W. H. WHITEHEAD.

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No other class of practice taken. Office in old capital building, room 24. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m., 2 to 6 p. m.
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State and County tax now due. Pay at once and save costs and interest. A. P. Stewart, T. C.

NO MATTER WHAT LOSS.

M. RICH & BROS'

Necessity for increased space for the display of
HOLIDAY GOODS
MAKES ASTOUNDING PRICES.
NO BETTER TIME THAN NOW

To make the selection of a Dress for a Holiday Present for
WIFE, MOTHER OR SISTER.

Selections can be made more leisurely consequently more satisfactory.

We place on sale a new choice lot of Woolen and Silk Fabrics at exceptionally low figures.

DRESS LENGTHS FROM \$2.75 UP.

\$10 NOVELTY SUITS AT \$7.

\$15 NOVELTY SUITS AT \$10.

Hundreds of Styles in Silk also to choose from.

While this is an opportunity to get Low Prices on

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You can anticipate your wants and take advantage of these prices.

LADIES' CHEVIOT JACKETS

At \$3.98.

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Blue Storm Serge, \$7.23, worth \$12.

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In tan or gray, sold formerly at \$15, at \$10.

CHILDREN'S LONG CLOAKS

From \$5 Up.

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Ladies and Children's Furs at Cost.

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Should not be forgotten. The Prices are Cut in Two

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is worthy of the attention of Housekeepers.

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

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SIZES.

The above goods are the greatest values ever offered at this season of the year by any house in the business.

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93 Dozen Ladies' All-Wool Ribbed Vests, marked to sell at \$1.25. To reduce the stock we offer them this week at

75c. Each:

70 Dozen Gents' Camel's Hair Shirts to close at

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Holiday Stock of Gloves.

Just received, all the newest shades in Real Kid Gloves. Latest Styles. Reliable Goods. Best Makes.

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A 450 Dozen Lot.

SPECIAL PRICE.

150 Dozen Silk Handkerchiefs, embroidered, in White and Colors, 25c.

150 Dozen Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, in White and Colors, 35c.

150 Dozen Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, in White and Colors, 50c.

A great Holiday Gift with no equal in value.

See Furniture Ad.—Page 18.

M. RICH & BROS.,

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